

THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 440.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]



TEMPERANCE LINE OF

PACKETS from LONDON to AUSTRALIA  
—For PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY,  
the magnificent new clipper ship AUSTRALIA (by the builder of the celebrated ships *California* and *Jannetje*, of this line). This vessel equals in convenience and elegance any of this line yet despatched, and will be fitted with every regard to the comfort of passengers. The chief cabin is 70 feet in length, and equals in style and comfort those of first-class steam ships. The 'tween decks are more than 7 feet in height. An experienced surgeon will accompany the vessel. Baths and washhouses will be erected on deck, and a library will be supplied for the gratuitous use of the passengers. Terms £22 5s., including head-money in Australia. The "Hand-book for Australian Emigrants" will be forwarded on application, and any information as to freight or passage will be supplied by Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 27, Rood-lane, Fenchurch-street.



TEMPERANCE LINE OF

PACKETS from LONDON to AUSTRALIA.  
—Arrival of the ship *California*.—Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co. respectfully invite attention to the following testimonial of the officers and passengers on board the ship *California*:—  
"The undersigned officers and passengers, by the Temperance Line of Packet Ship *California*, Captain F. C. Jaski, bound to Adelaide and Port Phillip, feeling grateful that our passage to Australia has been effected in perfect health and happiness, without the use of alcoholic drinks (except for medicinal purposes), and attributing to these wise regulations, in a considerable degree, the harmony and good feeling preserved throughout our rapid and prosperous voyage, are desirous of expressing our firm conviction, based upon our experience thus acquired, that it would materially conduce to the safety, welfare, and comfort of intending voyagers, and avoid much unpleasantness and illness, if future emigration were conducted upon these salutary principles, and confidently commend this to the consideration of our friends and the public generally."

"On board the *California*, off Port Adelaide, 15th October, 1853."  
(Signed by Captain Jaski, chief mate, two doctors, the minister, and all adult passengers, numbering about 200—only twelve of whom were teetotallers.)

In addition to the above, a most flattering testimonial was presented by the passengers to the Captain, with a valuable silver speaking trumpet.

In further confirmation, the following letter will be read with interest:—

"Dear Sirs,—I think it my duty to inform you, that I have received a letter from my son, who sailed in the *California* to Adelaide 20th July. He expresses the highest satisfaction at the kindness of the Captain, the excellence of the provisions, and the comfort of the ship throughout. As a mother I desire to thank you for the same."

"I am, yours &c., C. COLEMAN."

"Messrs. Griffiths, Newcombe, and Co., 27, Rood-lane."

**WANTED to Apprentice a Youth,** about 17 years of age, to a WATCH MAKER, who could well instruct him in the Business. A moderate premium will be given.—Apply to W. RIDLEY, 5, Beaumont-square, Stepney.

**WANTED, by a Young Person aged 27,** a member of a Christian Church, a SITUATION in a Pious Family, to serve in a Shop in any Light Business. She has a good knowledge of the Dressmaking.—Reference, Rev. J. W. LANCE, Dunstable.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,** a stout, active Youth as an APPRENTICE to the Bread and Biscuit Business. A small premium required.—Apply to Mr. ABBOTT, Burton Mill, near Kettering, or Mr. BOTTERILL, Baker, &c., Rothwell, Northamptonshire.

**WANTED, in an old established Tea and Grocery Warehouse,** an active and well-disposed Youth, of 16 or 18 years of age, as an APPRENTICE. He will be required to conform to the usages of a religious family. The term is short. A small premium required.—Apply, S. HAMER, tea dealer, Battle-bridge, London. One from the country preferred.

**TO TAILORS.**—Wanted immediately, a WEEKLY MAN. None but a steady and experienced person need apply. The situation will be permanent.—Apply to HALL and NUTSEY, Alford, Lincolnshire. A Teetotaller would be preferred.

**AS HOUSEKEEPER, or COMPANION** to an INVALID LADY or GENTLEMAN.—A Person, who has been so occupied for twelve years (aged Thirty), now disengaged, is desirous of a situation. She is a member of a Congregational church, and can have respectable recommendations.—Address, A. D., at Mr. White's, Post-office, Ponder's End, Middlesex.

**A LADY, aged 35,** is desirous of obtaining a situation as HOUSEKEEPER. If in a house of business, she would be willing to devote a portion of her time to the business. The highest references can be given.—Address, Y. Z., 11, King's-place, King's-road, Chelsea.

**MESSRS. SIDNEY and DICKINSON,** Wolverhampton, are in want of SEVERAL ASSISTANTS:—one capable of taking the lead in the Woollen and Tailoring department, and an experienced Assistant for the Shawl and Dress department. Also, a Book-keeper and Cashier; one who understands the trade preferred. They have also a vacancy for an Apprentice.

**TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.**—A Retired Clergyman, having been restored to Health in a few Days, after many Years of great Nervous Suffering, is anxious to make known to others the means of cure, and will therefore send (free), on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescription used.—Direct, the Rev. E. DOUGLASS, 18, Holland-street, Brixton, London.

**MR. STENT, Building Surveyor and Auctioneer, Warminster,** has a vacancy for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

**CHAPEL FOR SALE,** at Stoke, Devonport; containing about 300 sittings, on a lease of which above sixty years are unexpired.—For particulars, apply to Mr. HOBLING, 20, Stoke-terrace, Devonport.

**RENTS COLLECTED, HOUSES REPAIRED,** or Repairing Leases taken, by an experienced Builder. References and security given.—Apply to C. B., Nonconformist Office, 19, Fleet-street, London.

**TO YOUNG MEN.**—On Friday evening, April 7th, 1854, A LECTURE will be delivered, in connexion with the Young Men's Missionary Association, in aid of the Baptist Missionary Society, at ALEON CHAPEL, LONDON WALL, by the Hon. and Rev. B. W. NOEL, M.A. Subject:—the Missionary Character of Christianity. To commence at a quarter-past eight o'clock.

**CHURCH RATES and the EASTER VESTRIES.**—The Committee of the SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL have an assortment of Tracts and Handbills on the subject of Church Rates, which will be supplied for distribution at a cheap rate. Sample copies forwarded.—41, Ludgate-hill. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

**WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.**—The SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1854, at the SUSSEX HALL, FREEMASONS' TAVERN, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. JAMES KERSHAW, Esq., M.P., President, will take the Chair at half-past six o'clock.

The Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Thomas Archer, D.D., Rev. J. Eyre Ashby, B.A., F.R.S.A.; Rev. G. W. Fishbourne; Rev. William Leask; Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and other Gentlemen.

By Order, ROWLAND ELLIOTT, Corresponding Secretary.

62, Paternoster-row.

**YORK-ROAD CHAPEL, LAMBETH.**

The services of the FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY will be as follows:—On SUNDAY, April 9th, 1854, the Rev. Dr. ALLIOTT, President of the Western College, Plymouth, will preach in the morning, service to commence at Eleven o'clock, and the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, will preach in the evening, on "the Signs of the Times." Service to commence at half-past six. On WEDNESDAY, April 12th, at half-past Seven in the evening, the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES will deliver A LECTURE on "Christianity and Mohomedanism in the East, with especial reference to the Religious condition and prospects of Turkey." Collections will be made after the services.

**CONGREGATIONAL LECTURE.**—The Sixteenth Series of SEVEN LECTURES will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. ALLIOTT, Principal of the Western College, Plymouth, at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury. Subject:—Psychology in its relation to investigations respecting the Religious Life, Natural Theology, and Supernatural Communications from God. To commence on Tuesday evening, the 11th April, and to be continued on Friday and Tuesday evenings, at half-past six o'clock precisely.

Copies of the Syllabus may be obtained of Mr. CHURCH-YARD, at the Library.

ADMISSION FREE.

**THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.**

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN.

(Instituted 1844.)

Designed to receive and educate Fatherless Children from the earliest infancy throughout the whole period of childhood, without distinction of age, sex, place, or religious connexion.

**THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION** of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JUNE Next. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates, and every other Information, may be obtained, on any day from Ten to Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

D. W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.  
T. W. AVELING, }

N.B. All communications and subscriptions to be addressed to Mr. John Cuzner, Sub-Secretary, and Post-office orders made payable to him, at the Office, 32, Poultry.

**CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.**—The

Rev. J. J. WAITE will Lecture, Explain his System, and Conduct Classes at BIRMINGHAM—TUESDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 28; APRIL 11, 25; MAY 2, 9; and FRIDAY EVENINGS, APRIL 7, 21.

PRESCOT—WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, from MARCH 29 to MAY 3.

ST. HELEN'S—THURSDAY EVENINGS, from MARCH 30 to MAY 4.

"THE HALLELUJAH," Enlarged Edition, a collection of Choice and Standard Tunes, Ancient and Modern, with Chants, Sanctuses, Doxologies, &c., published by Mr. Snow, 35, Paternoster-row, will be used in these Classes—Part I. at Birmingham and St. Helen's, and Part II. at Prescott.

Books and Memoranda admitting to the Course may be had in the several localities.

Communications to the Rev. J. J. WAITE, to be forwarded to his residence, 3, Moorfield-place, Hereford.

**TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL**

MEN, AND OTHERS.—The OXFORD MIXED DOESKIN TROUSERS, price 18s. Stock for choice, or to measure. S. BATTAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD; four doors south of Shoobred and Co.'s. Patterns of the Doeskin, and Directions for Measuring, sent free, by post.

**SCRIPTURE-READERS TO TURKEY.**

**SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,** instituted for the Purpose of Diffusing Religious Knowledge throughout the British Army. PATRON.—The Right Hon. the Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P.

Office—15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON.

Several friends having suggested to the Committee the desirableness of sending Scripture-Readers to Turkey to labour among the British troops, they have decided on sending out one (and others to follow), as soon as funds can be obtained to meet the expenses. They have selected, as the first, Mr. Ray, who was himself formerly in the army, and is, consequently, thoroughly acquainted with the habits and ways of the men. His visits among them in the distribution of the Scriptures and tracts have been most cordially welcomed by the officers and men, and attended, there is every reason to believe, with the Divine blessing.

During the past year, the Society's Missionaries have been actively engaged, having held several meetings and distributed upwards of 25,000 Tracts among the men.

While the bodies of the Soldiers are being cared for, the Committee trust that Friends will come forward and enable them to care for their souls.

Sums received since last advertisement:—

Colonel Alexander.....£1 0 0  
Parcel of Tracts from the Misses Roberts.

FOR SCRIPTURE READERS' FUND.

Miss Harrison.....£5 0 0	Per Rev. Dr. Marsh:—
Miss E. Harrison.....5 0 0	R. Webb, Esq.....£2 2 0
Major W. Montagu... 0 5 0	Y. R.....0 10 0
F. C., per "Record"... 0 5 0	Hon. Mrs. Powys.....0 10 0
Anonymous per ditto. 0 5 0	Rev. F. Chalmers.... 1 0 0
E. G.....10 0 0	Mrs. Lloyd.....5 0 0
Miss Sandlands.....2 0 0	Mrs. General Marshall 2 0 0
Rev. W. N. T. Marsh... 1 0 0	Per Miss Marsh:—
Rev. T. W. Rowden... 0 10 0	Dowager Lady Harris. 1 0 0
	Lady Caroline Turner 5 0 0

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. Burns, Esq., 17, Porteus-road, Paddington; by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. A. Blake, at the Office, 15, Exeter-hall; by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Beckenham, Kent; by Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street, Oxford-street; and at the Offices of the *Record* and *Christian Times*.

**RAILWAY PASSENGERS may obtain**

tickets of Insurance against RAILWAY ACCIDENTS for the journey on payment of 1d., 2d., 3d., by inquiring of the Booking Clerk at all the principal stations where they take a railway ticket. Railway Passengers Assurance Office, 3, Old Broad-street. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT,**

No. 3, Pall-mall East, and 7, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London. Established A.D. 1834.

INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS may be opened daily, with Capital of any amount. Interest payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses and Forms sent free on application.

**REFORM FREEHOLD LAND AND**

**BUILDING SOCIETY AND BANK FOR DEPOSITS,**

Offices, 147, Cheapside, London.

Freehold Land Shares, £30 each. Subscriptions, 4s. per month for 124 months. Building Society Shares £100 each. Subscriptions, 10s. per month for twelve and a-half years, or 20s. per month for seven and a quarter years. No entrance fees. No quarterage.

Sums of 1s. and upwards received daily in the Bank of Deposit.

W. GURLEY SMITH, Secretary.

**REFORM FREEHOLD LAND AND**

**BUILDING SOCIETY AND BANK FOR DEPOSITS.**

Enrolled under 6 and 7 Wm. 4, chap. 32.

Freehold Land Shares, £30 each; Subscriptions, 4s. per month for 124 months.—Building Society Shares, £100 each; Subscriptions, 10s. per month for twelve and a-half years, or 20s. per month for seven and a quarter years. No entrance fees. No quarterage. This Society disclaims all party objects, and all interference with the political opinions of its members.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS were allotted to the Members in the Building Department on Monday evening last at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the following sums:—£100, £200, £150, and £200.

Deposit accounts, from One Shilling and upwards, may be opened in the Savings Bank Department daily.

A Ballot for Rights of Choice will shortly be announced in the Freehold Land Department.

A PUBLIC MEETING to explain the principles and objects of the Society will be held on Thursday next, April 6th, at Rokely House, Stratford. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

Shares, Prospectuses, and every information may be obtained of the Secretary daily.

Office, 147, Cheapside, corner of Foster-lane.

By order, W. GURLEY SMITH, Secretary.

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND**

**SOCIETY.**

Valid Shares Drawn—Week ending March 20:—

20,032, 74,815, 36,636, 59,528, 64,929, 59,742, 58,618, 70,349, 40,921, 8,595, 56,943, 60,479, 5,106, 51,832, 41,642, 20,589, 57,883, 68,712, 77,603, 45,597, 50,668, 70,505, 22,983, 46,354, 6,248, 47,750, 58,867, 72,409—0, 51,007, 21,561, 38,537, 74,284—8, 78,676, 78,159, 49,022, 47,653, 28,421—2, 61,329, 18,941, 54,260, 77,688, 71,974, 5,926, 64,697, 52,326, 75,835, 37,727, 22,418—9, 9,779, 54,151, 59,939, 3,942, 35,840, 9,557, 50,775, 15,471, 4,497, 49,576, 13,817, 13,904, 71,896, 63,321, 65,009, 44,633, 25,946, 37,918, 65,248, 30,302, 61,836, 14,546, 69,533.

\* Grouped.

The shares numbered 68,588, 46,875, 55,541, 14,384, 32,299, 56,601, 57,525, 60,501, 44,285, 24,134, 62,989, 6,049, 60,093, 11,355, 30,297, 42,785, 57,973, 10,865, 73,157, 55,215, 76,558, 45,269, 53,629, 49,552, 58,370, 63,588, 72,185, were also drawn; but as the subscriptions were in arrear, the holders lost the benefit of the drawing.

Copies of the Prospectus, Rules, and last Annual Report, may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

14, Moorgate-street, April 1, 1854.



## SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE

IS THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID SILVER.

MANUFACTORY, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House), LONDON.

**THIS** unrivalled production continues to give the same satisfaction as when first introduced by SARL and SONS, ten years ago. From its intrinsic value, and brilliant appearance, it far surpasses all other substitutes for solid silver. A new and magnificent stock has just been completed for the present season, to which public inspection is respectfully invited. It comprises SPOONS and FORKS, CORNER DISHES and COVERS, DISH COVERS, PERGONES and CANDELABRAS with beautiful figures and classical designs, TEA and COFFEE EQUIPAGES, CRUET FRAMES, CAYE BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, SALVERS, TEA TRAYS, DECANTER STANDS, LIQUEUR FRAMES, TEA URNS and KETTLES, SOUP and SAUCE TUREENS, with every article requisite for the Dinner, Tea, or Breakfast Service. Pamphlets, containing drawings and prices of all the articles, gratis, and sent postage free to all parts of the kingdom. Any article may be had separately as a sample.

SOLE INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

SARL &amp; SONS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House, London.)

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

**SARL and SONS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS, 18, POULTRY** (near the Mansion House), invite attention to their new and very extensive STOCK of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. The patterns are of the latest style, and the movements of the most highly-finished description. Every make can be had. The following prices will convey an outline of the Stock, combining economy with quality:—

	Gold Cases and Dials.	Silver Cases.
Watches of the Horizontal make, jewelled in four holes, main-taining power, 1st size.....	£ s. d. 5 10 0	£ s. d. 2 18 0
Do, 2nd size.....	7 10 0	3 3 0
Do, 3rd size.....	8 10 0	3 10 0
Patent lever movements, detached escapements, jewelled in four or six holes, 2nd size.....	9 9 0	3 18 0
Do with the flat, fashionable style, with the most highly-finished movements, jewelled in ten holes, 3rd size.....	14 14 0	5 18 0

A written warranty for accurate performance is given with every watch, and a twelvemonths' trial allowed. A very extensive and splendid assortment of fine gold neck-chains; charged according to the weight of sovereigns.

A pamphlet, containing a list of the prices of the various articles in gold and silver, may be had gratis.—Address,

SARL &amp; SONS, 18, POULTRY (near the Mansion House, London.)

## HOUSEHOLDERS' AND GENERAL

**LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**—Money received on Deposits at 5 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly in April and October. RICHARD HODSON, Secretary. 18 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

## NATIONAL GUARDIAN ASSURANCE

**SOCIETY.** Chief Office—19, MOORGATE-STREET, London.—The Directors of this Company have much pleasure in informing their Clients and the Public, that they have opened Branch Offices at 8, Newhall-street, BIRMINGHAM; Albion Chambers, BAISTOL; 84, Lord-street, LIVERPOOL; 65, King-street, MANCHESTER; 1, Dean-street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; 7, Alter Wandrahm, HAMBURG; and 85, Queen-street, PORTSMOUTH. Intending assured should send for a copy of the last year's report. JESSE HOBSON, Secretary.

## BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE

**ASSURANCE COMPANY, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.**—The Seventh Annual Meeting of this Company was held at Radley's Hotel, on Tuesday, February 28th.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.  
 "During the year 1853, 981 New Life Policies for £201,905 were effected; the New Annual Premiums thereon being above £26,500."  
 "The sums invested in the year amounted to £31,957 9s. 1d."  
 "The following table shows the progress of the Company from its foundation to the First Division of Profits at the close of 1851, and from thence to the end of 1853:—"

Period.	Policies Issued.	Life Prems. Received.	Claims Paid.
No.	Amount.		
From 1847 to 1851	3150	£ 553,303	£ s. d. 38,794 3 10
6th & 1852	2361	463,593	46,644 15 10
7th yrs. 1853			11,191 10 6
Total.	5511	1,016,896	£ s. d. 92,438 19 8

Members Accumulated Fund at the end of 1851.....£47,459 5 9  
 at the end of 1853.... 62,237 13 8

**THE BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL FIRE ASSURANCE**

**SOCIETY** is conducted on the same principles and at the same Offices. Profits divided triennially. Entire Mutuality. Policies issued to end of March, 10,717 for £4,653,949. Next Division of Profits, Midsummer, 1854.

WM. S. GOVER, Secretary and Actuary.

## THE ACHILLES INSURANCE

**COMPANY.** CAPITAL, £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each. With power to increase to One Million.

**DIRECTORS.**  
 Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., Chairman.  
 Col. Lothian S. Dickson, Deputy Chairman.

Adolphus Baker, Esq.  
 David Birrell, Esq.  
 T. Houghton Barrall, Esq.  
 William Court, Esq.  
 Captain J. Bishop Colquhoun.  
 Henry Francis House, Esq.  
 Sir Charles Sharp Kirkpatrick Bart.  
 Edward Miall, Esq., M.P.  
 Charles Stocken, Esq.  
 W. Stoughton Vardy, Esq.  
 James Toleman, Esq.

The advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium and the terms of its Loan business. It offers to the assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office, eighty per cent. of the profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every five years. The following are other characteristic features of the Company.

**THE RATES OF PREMIUM** are based upon the latest and most approved corrected tables of mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

**POLICIES ARE INDISPENSABLE.** No CHARGE is made for POLICY STAMPS or MEDICAL FEES. The Assured ARE ALLOWED TO TRAVEL in any country in Europe without extra charge.

**ONE-THIRD** of the Premiums on Policies of £500 and upwards is allowed to remain unpaid, and continues as a claim on the Policy.

**POLICIES ARE NOT FORFEITED** if the Premiums are not paid when due.

**LOANS** are granted to Policy-holders and others on approve Personal Security, and on every description of Freehold Leasehold, and Copyhold Property. The advances are made on liberal terms and a Policy of Insurance on the borrower's life to the amount only of the sum borrowed is required.

For the convenience of the WORKING CLASSES, Policies are issued as low as £20, at the same rates of Premium as larger Policies.

Premiums may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. The following are the Rates of Premium on the classes of Policies generally taken out:—

**WHOLE OF LIFE.**  
 Annual Premium for the Assurance of £100 on the Whole of Life with Profits.

Age	20	30	40	50	60
£ s. d.	1 18 3	2 7 9	3 3 2	4 10 2	6 18 6

Any other Particulars, or Rates of Premium, required for any contingency, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, or at the Chief Office.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Secretary.

Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.

## LUXURY IN BATHING.—JENSEN'S

**HERBACEOUS DAPHNE MARINA SALT** for BATHS, when dissolved in a Cold, Tepid, or Warm Bath, imparts so eminently strengthening and beneficial properties to the same, that, WHEN ONCE TRIED, A BATH WILL SCARCELY EVER BE TAKEN WITHOUT IT. In the buoyancy and freshness it produces in the system, it is far superior to any known Sea Bath.

Highly recommended by that distinguished Physician, Dr. ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.  
 Sold at 1s. per Packet, by C. MARRIS, 103, Leadenhall-street, and by all Chemists and Bathing Establishments.

## SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT FOR MONEY.

**PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY, 37, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.**

This Society offers a secure and safe mode for the investment of large or small sums of money, the security for which is unquestionable, the funds being all advanced upon Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.

## INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

**SHARES.**—There are three descriptions of subscribing shares, namely:—£20, £50, £100. A £20 share requires the payment of 4s. per month for ten years. A £50 share of 6s. per month for 12½ years, or of 10s. for 7½. A £100 share of 10s. per month for 12½ years, or of 20s. for 7½.

Five per cent. compound interest allowed upon withdrawal. Members can pay up Shares of £10, £25, £50, £100, and £100 in full, and receive Interest thereon half-yearly, with a Share of the Profits in addition at the end of each year, which makes the Interest now payable at 5½ per cent.

## SAVINGS-BANK DEPARTMENT.

**DEPOSITORS.**—Persons may deposit sums of money of not less than £1 at a time, on which interest will be paid at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may withdraw their money at any time, on giving the proper notice.

## FREEHOLD LAND DEPARTMENT.

The Society purchases freehold land in large estates, and, consequently, at an immensely lower rate than a small plot of the same land can be obtained. This land is allotted among the holders of £30 shares.

Shares may be taken, Prospectuses had, and information obtained at the Office of the Society, between the hours of ten and four, and on Wednesdays from ten to eight.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

## COALS, Best, 27s.—R. S. DIXON &amp; SON

having Colliers which lower their masts and deliver alongside their Wharf, they SUPPLY the BEST COALS direct from the Ship.—Providence Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth.

## COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co., coal merchants to Her Majesty.—Cash price 28s. per ton for screened unmixt best coals (officially certified), to which quality their trade has been exclusively confined for the last 20 years.—Purbeck-wharf, Earl-street Blackfriars, and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Fimlico.

## ALLSOPP'S PALE or BITTER ALE.

Messrs. S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the TRADE that they are now registering orders for the March Brewings of their PALE ALE in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the BREWERY, Burton-on-Trent; and at the undermentioned Branch Establishments:—

LONDON, at 61, King William-street, City;  
 LIVERPOOL, at Cook-street;  
 MANCHESTER, at Ducie-place;  
 DUDLEY, at the Burnt Tree;  
 GLASGOW, at 115, St. Vincent-street;  
 DUBLIN, at 1, Crampton-quay;  
 BIRMINGHAM, at Market Hall.  
 SOUTH WALES, at 13, King-street, Bristol.

Messrs. ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to PRIVATE FAMILIES that their ALES, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in DRAUGHT and BOTTLES, GENUINE, from all the most RESPECTABLE LICENSED VITUALLERS, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

When in bottle, the genuineness of the label can be ascertained by its having "ALLSOPP and SONS" written across it.

## BARON LIEBIG ON ALLSOPP'S PALE

**ALE.**—"I am myself an admirer of this beverage, and my own experience enables me to recommend it, in accordance with the opinion of the most eminent English physicians, as a very agreeable and efficient tonic, and as a general beverage, both for the invalid and the robust."—Glasgow, May 6.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE ONLY is BOTTLED by PARKER and TWYNNING, beer merchants, 64, Pall-Mall.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.—Quarts, 8s.; Pints, 5s.; Half-pints (for luncheon), 3s. per dozen. Also in Casks of 18 gallons and upwards.

## ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, genuine, and in

fine condition, as recommended for invalids and the table, by Baron Liebig. The pretensions of certain parties to any exclusiveness in regard to these Ales, compel the undersigned to assure the public that a supply can always be obtained from his STORES of the finest quality and character, both in cask and bottle. Apply to NATHANIEL EASTY, wine, beer and brandy merchant, 139, Upper Thames-street.

## BARCLAY and CO.'S STOUT, 3s. 6d. per

DOZEN QUARTS, by taking Six Dozen; a less quantity 4s. per Dozen.

BASS and Co.'s PALE ALE, 6s. per Dozen Quarts, 3s. 6d. per Dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 28s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

OLD BOTTLED PORT, 36s., 42s., 48s.

DRAUGHT PORT, 26s., 28s., 30s.

CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

CASH ONLY.

W. WHITTAKER, 24, CRUTCHED FRIARS, CITY.

## INFANT DENTITION.—MRS. JOHN-

SON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from Painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for Johnson's American Soothing Syrup, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 36, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle.—Price 2s. 9d. per bottle.

## ARNOLD'S CLOCK MANUFACTORY.

—OFFICE, HALL, SHOP, and PUBLIC DIALS, THREE GUINEAS; to Strike, Half-a-Guinea extra. Only best Work. Constantly renewed stock of elegant Drawing-room Clocks, under glass shades, from 37s. 6d.

Orders received for the erection of Public, Church, or Turret Clocks, of any size or complication, in any part of the Kingdom.

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is invited to the character of the stock at the well-known Manufactory. The wholesale trade is now declined, to allow of undivided attention to the retail friends of the Establishment, who will henceforth be supplied at the trade prices, careful regard being observed in all transactions to the high and long maintained reputation of the house.

Best Work Only.—Trade Prices.—Delivered Free.

ARNOLD, WATCHMAKER.

59 and 60, RED LION STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON.

## IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

## PLUMBE'S SOUTH SEA ARROW.

**ROOT.**—The general and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is generally preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use, and is most valuable in all cases of Diarrhoea, or other disorders of the stomach, therefore indispensable to Emigrants.

Directions accompany each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Alle-place, Great Alle-street, Whitechapel.

Agents appointed in all parts of town and country. Retail in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

## ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO

CHOOSE FROM.—HEAL & SON'S Stock comprises a large assortment of handsome Japanese and Brass-mounted IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S CRIBS and COTS of new and elegant designs; MAHOGANY, BIRCH, and WALNUT-TREE BEDSTEADS, of the soundest and best manufacture, many of them fitted with Furnitures, complete; and every variety of SERVANTS' and PORTABLE BEDSTEADS. They have also a large assortment of

## BED-ROOM FURNITURE, comprising

WARDROBES, both in Japanese Wood and Mahogany, from 4ft. to 8ft. long, fitted with every variety of arrangement; DRESSING TABLES & GLASSES, WASHSTANDS, DRAWERS, and every article for the complete furnishing of a Bed-room.

## HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS and priced List of Bedding, containing designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred Bedsteads (representing a stock of upwards of One Thousand), sent free by post.—HEAL & Son, 196, Tottenham Court Road.

## THE GREATEST LUXURY IN TEA IS

HIND'S

Choice Mixture of the best Black and Green Teas, comprising all the excellencies of the richest and rarest productions of China and Assam, judiciously blended..... 4s. 0d. per lb.

Ouchain Young Hyson, Hyson and Pearl Gunpowder, 6s. 8d., 5s., 4s. 6d., 4s. 4d., 4s., 3s. 8d., and..... 3s. 4d. "

A 7 lb. canister of the new Crop of Souchong, at 4s. 4d. per lb., carriage free to all parts of England, for 30s.

Rich Pekoe Lapsang Souchong, such as E. I. Company used to bring over..... 3s. 8d. per lb.

High-scented, and rich-flavoured, flowery Assam, reduced from 4s. 4d. to..... 4s. 0d. "

All these are of the prime quality, and most delicious flavour, Lower Qualities at proportionately reduced prices.

## COFFEES.

Delicious Mountain Pea Berry Coffee, a treat to connoisseurs..... 1s. 6d. per lb.

Choice Mocha Coffee, rich and mellow, of great strength..... 1s. 4d. "

Very excellent Plantation Ceylon, the most economical Coffee that can be drunk..... 1s. 0d. "

All the above Coffees, packed in tin canisters, fresh and warm from the Mill.

HIND'S GREAT CENTRAL TEA ESTABLISHMENT, corner of NORTH-STREET, KING'S-CROSS (the third turning from the Great Northern Terminus, City side).

Wholesale Depot for

HIND'S CELEBRATED ONE SHILLING PARISIEN SAUCE.

\* P. O. Orders to be made payable to ANDREW HIND, at the Office, Battle-bridge.

## THE LATEST DISCOVERY in

ELECTRICITY.—Electricity is Vitality, and when communicated in mild and continuous currents by wearing MEINIG'S PATENT PORTABLE GALVANIC ELECTRO GENERATOR, for personal use, all Nervous, Functional, or Rheumatic diseases (where no organic change has taken place) disappear with a safety, certainty, and speed, which is as marvellous as it is demonstrable beyond the possibility of a doubt; for the prospectus contains the Names and Addresses of more than 400 persons cured within the last eighteen months by this extraordinary agent, which is moreover adopted in all the Hospitals in this Country and France, and by the first men of the day. THE EFFECTS BEING INSTANTANEOUSLY PERCEPTIBLE, MAY BE TESTED FREELY AND BEFOREHAND.

Price from 5s. upwards, according to power.

A full description of this extraordinary discovery may be had (by post for 2 stamps) of C. Meinig, 103, Leadenhall-street, London: or from the Agents for Liverpool, A. Abraham and Co., Opticians, 20, Lord-street.

N.B.—In this new Apparatus durability is secured, and all metallic or wet contact with the body entirely obviated.

It weighs 2 ounces, and can be worn with the greatest comfort.

MEINIG'S ELECTRO GENERATOR, when worn on the liver, has been found a NEVER FAILING PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA, supplying the central and hepatic system with vital energy, to resist and counteract all miasmatic influences.



THE  
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 440.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Additional Correspondence
The Scotch Education Bill .....	on the Eastern Question 288
Religious Intelligence.....	The War with Russia .... 288
278	South Australia ..... 290
Correspondence:	The Secret Correspondence
Dr. Cumming's Literary	and the War ..... 290
Delinquencies ..... 278	The Reform Bill ..... 291
Parliamentary Proceedings 278	The Preston and other
The New Slavery Struggle	Strikes ..... 291
in the United States..... 284	Court, Personal, and Po-
Foreign and Colonial .... 284	litical News ..... 291
POSTSCRIPT:	Law, Assize, and Police .. 291
The War with Russia... 285	Accidents and Offences .. 292
Last Night's Parliament 285	Miscellaneous News ..... 292
POLITICAL:	Literature ..... 293
Summary ..... 286	Gleanings ..... 294
Notes from the House of	Births, Marriages, and
Commons ..... 286	Deaths ..... 294
The Dobrudja ..... 287	Money-market and Com-
Time for the Strikes to	mmercial Intelligence .. 294
Stop ..... 287	The Gazette ..... 295
A Startling Invention... 288	Markets ..... 295

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

THE only educational measure contemplated by the Government during the present session, is the bill introduced by the Lord Advocate, having exclusive reference to Scotland, the second reading of which was fixed for last night. We crave the indulgence of our readers whilst we make a few passing observations on the proposed measure.

It is obvious that the occasion is not the most suitable one for entering afresh on the discussion of the fundamental principle involved in any and every bill for giving effect to a national system of education. It is true that the doctrine we hold on this question, if tenable at all, as we believe it is, must apply with equal force against a public provision for education in Scotland as in England. But circumstances must always go far to determine the expediency, in opposing certain measures, of taking your stand upon abstract truth, or upon the objectionable character of the special forms in which that truth is assailed. In the present instance, we are not called upon to resist the introduction of a legislative novelty. Ever since A.D. 1696, the Scotch people have had a parochial system of education, sustained by a legal assessment of property. Their habits have accommodated themselves to that possession, and we are bound in fairness to admit, that Scotchmen of almost every shade of religious belief, are agreed, in theory at least, upon the propriety of making some public provision for the education of the people. If, therefore, the Lord Advocate's bill had merely proposed to liberalise the existing system, and to make it available for all classes and all religious denominations, we should hardly have taken upon ourselves to urge an objection to the measure.

We deem it, however, but justice to ourselves, and to the views we have all along maintained on this subject, to say most distinctly, that if we thought fit to forego any statement of our opinions and convictions on this occasion, it would not be in consequence of any suspicion we entertain that Scotland furnishes an experimental argument against us. We are aware, indeed, that the people of Scotland are reputed, more especially by themselves, to be the most moral and religious people on the face of the earth, and by many whose information is neither exact nor full, that superiority is attributed to the operation of their school system. There may have been some truth both in the fact, and in the mode of accounting for it, some thirty years ago—but we very much question whether either the one or the other can be successfully maintained in the present day.

If the fact itself were as stated—if it were true that morality and religion pre-eminently flourish in Scotland—it is difficult to see how it can be justly set down to the credit of her parochial schools. Why, it is notorious that, for many years past, those schools have been miserably and increasingly inefficient—that the schoolmasters who conduct them have seldom been selected for their aptness to teach—that nearly two-thirds of the rising generation have been, and still are, under tuition in Free Church and United Presbyterian Schools, voluntarily maintained—and that, in spite

of the confessed and rapid decay of the parochial schools, the educational means of the people of Scotland are as abundant in proportion to the population, and, on a fair average, quite as efficient as they ever have been. If these things be so—and we collect them from the admissions of the advocates of this bill—it is quite clear, that whatever superiority may be alleged to characterise the moral and religious condition of Scotland in the present day, it cannot fairly be attributed to the agency of the parochial school system.

But we dispute the fact. We challenge proof that Scotland stands above this country in the morality and religion of her inhabitants. There may be, indeed, a comparative abstinence from some of the vices which cannot flourish in a bleak and misty climate, or in a thinly scattered population. But surely the statistics of intemperance, of incontinence, of turbulence, or of crimes of peculiar and unheard of atrocity, do not place the Scotch so far above the English people as to afford grounds for self-gratulation. We are not aware that in the rural districts north of the Tweed, human depravity is held in greater check by high principles than in the same description of locality south of it—and we are quite sure that in the populous towns of Scotland one will encounter as much drunkenness, brutality, self-neglect, and wickedness, as, in similar places, one would meet with in England. As to religion, the comparison is more difficult. In Scotland, religious profession is almost universal. If it bore more genial fruit—if it was less disputative and more practical—given less to curse and more to bless—were less careful of metaphysical niceties, and more attentive to the cultivation of the kindlier sympathies—had less of definition in its creed, and more charity in its life, we should attach more importance than we now do to the assertion of its superiority.

But the bill of the Lord Advocate is distasteful to us, not on general and economical grounds only, but also on ecclesiastical and religious. Whatever may have been the motive of the learned lord—whether he has erred in this matter through ignorance or from design—it is certain that the bill is so framed as to give satisfaction to the members of the Free Church only. It must have been to please them that he provides for religious teaching in the schools, no such provision being at all needed in Scotland, and no legal provisions having hitherto existed for that purpose. The effect of the 32nd clause may not have been intended; but there are circumstances which are calculated to stir our suspicions. It has been well known that the members of the United Presbyterian Church and the Congregationalists object, on religious grounds, to all application of public funds to religious teaching; and it might reasonably have been anticipated on reflection, or ascertained by inquiry, that where it is made compulsory by law upon the parochial schoolmaster to "appoint certain stated hours for ordinary religious instruction," no consistent Voluntary could take the office upon him. This point having been entirely overlooked, the result of the bill will be to let the Free Church into immediate and equal partnership with the Established Church, in all that relates to parochial and public education, and to exclude an almost equal number of persons strongly and conscientiously attached to religious Voluntaryism. In a word, the measure strikes us as one, the principal scope of which is to relieve the Free Church of Scotland of all the charges they are at for their schools, and to saddle them upon the public. It is not so much the want of the people, we surmise, as the convenience of the Free Church, who will get rid of the expense of their 700 schools, that has driven on to the concoction of this measure.

We have further, and still more serious objections to some other details of the bill—details which seem to us to be founded upon radically unsound and fallacious principles. But we shall not press them here. It may suffice to protest that this new attempt at educational legislation, called for, although it may have been, by the united suffrages of the people of Scotland, does nothing to reconcile us to exceptional deviations from sound politico-

economical maxims. We are not shaken in our faith by the present condition of Scotland. We are not tempted to follow the example of our brethren in the North. We do not anticipate that they will succeed by such means in redeeming, or even in touching, the alarming depravity of their populous cities. But inasmuch as they insist on a public provision for education, and have been habituated to it for more than a century and a half, we should not have actively opposed them, but that they require for this purpose Imperial funds, and violate, in carrying it out, important social and religious principles.

**LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.**—The committee of this society have, we understand, commenced active preparations for their contemplated financial movement in the provinces. Last week, deputations visited Birmingham, Coventry, Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, to confer with the society's friends on the most effective method of obtaining good subscription-lists in each locality. Soirées are to be held at Nottingham next week, and at Leeds in the Easter week, when Mr. S. Morley has, we learn, consented to visit some of the principal towns in Yorkshire. Public meetings were held last week at Derby and Leicester, in the new temperance halls in those towns—buildings as large and handsome as are to be found in almost any part of the kingdom. Mr. Burnet and the Secretary attended both meetings as a deputation, being joined at Leicester by the Rev. Hugh S. Brown, of Liverpool. The opening of the Universities to Dissenters was made a prominent feature at the meetings, which adopted petitions to the House of Commons. Mr. Brown's speech on the subject at Leicester is described to us as having been of a masterly character, affording a great amount of valuable historical information. Full particulars were given respecting the recent movements and the proposed plans of the society, which appeared to excite considerable interest, but our space is just now too limited to permit us to make any extracts from the reports which appear in the local papers, or to do more than state that at Derby the Rev. Messrs. Gawthorne and Underwood, and Messrs. Pegg and Owen, were among the speakers; and at Leicester, Joseph Cripps Esq., Mr. Alderman Collier, Charles Billson, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. H. Thomas and T. Stevenson. The annual meeting of the Council is announced for the morning of Wednesday, the 3rd of May, the public meeting being held in the evening of the same day.

**ENFRANCHISEMENT OF CHURCH ESTATES.**—From the third report of the Church Estates Commissioners, it appears that since the passing of the Act to "facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England," the Church Estates agreed to be enfranchised are six hundred and twenty-one in number, and that their value exceeds in the aggregate three millions of money.

**THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER AND THE CATHEDRAL.**—After taking eight months to deliberate, the Bishop of Rochester has promulgated his judgment in completion of the visitation held in July last. With respect to the presentment and complaint of the Rev. Robert Whiston, M.A., Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, the Visitor sees no reason for his interference at the present time. With respect to all the other complaints of Mr. Whiston, of Canon Precentor Sheperd, of the Master of the Choir, and of the lay clerks, the Bishop finds that in some of the cases there are no grievances to be redressed, and that others are not within his jurisdiction.

**APPEAL FROM CATHOLICS TO PROTESTANTS.**—Upwards of three hundred Roman Catholic gentlemen of Great Britain, including several Peers, have published a declaration addressed "to our Protestant Fellow Countrymen" on the subject of Mr. Chambers's motion for inquiry. The signatories desire it to be known that they regard the success of Mr. Chambers in the House of Commons "as a direct attack upon the Catholic religion," an "insult" to those who profess it, and "an infraction of the constitution." They do not argue the point, but content themselves with declaring that the proposal of Mr. Chambers "is simply a proof of hatred and fear of the Catholic religion, and



of an ardent desire to impede its legitimate influence by persecution." They assert that "the charges against convents of women have long been satisfactorily refuted"; and if they were true, the signatories would be those most interested in procuring redress. The proposal to inquire into the condition of monasteries is described as illegal, "amounting as it does to the institution of a tribunal of inquiry with a view to the criminal prosecution of individual Englishmen."

**LITURGICAL REVISION.**—It will be recollected that Mr. Heywood recently carried an address to the Crown for a copy of the alterations in the Prayer Book suggested by a Royal Commission in 1689. The *English Churchman* says:—"Whenever the document moved for by Mr. Heywood shall appear in a 'blue book,' many persons will be considerably astonished, and some will be disappointed, at seeing the trifles which were mixed up with the more serious alterations proposed by the commissioners. It will be as well to give a few specimens of both classes of alterations:—Nonconforming ministers joining the Church to be conditionally ordained. Chanting in cathedrals to be abolished. The Absolution to be read by deacons as well as priests. The Communion to be administered to persons while sitting in their pews, if they prefer it. The *Gloria Patri* to be used at the end of the last Psalm for the day, not at the end of each Psalm. The Versicles after the Lord's Prayer to be said kneeling, to prevent the trouble of changing the posture. Sponsors to be omitted if parents desire it. It would appear that the alterations, as agreed to by the commissioners, were embodied in a bill; but, as Mr. Baxter observes, in his 'Church History' (1849),—"Parliament was so far sensible of its proper province, as to decline receiving a Bill of Comprehension, the terms of which had not received Convocational approval." The *Churchman*, of course, is opposed to all innovation. Whatever is to be done by way of alteration, should be effected, he thinks, by Convocation, so that Parliament may have no excuse to go beyond its "proper province."

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE REV. NEWMAN HALL, B.A.**, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in Surrey Chapel, London.

**ARNBY.**—The Rev. Joseph Davis, Baptist minister, Arnsby, Leicestershire, is about to remove to Kent-street, Portsea.

**BEDFORD.**—Mr. J. J. Insull, of Cheshunt College, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, to be co-pastor with the Rev. John Jukes.

**AVEBURY, WILTSHIRE.**—The Rev. John Trotter, of the Sailors' Society, Falmouth, having accepted a cordial invitation to become the minister of Avebury Chapel, commenced his labours there on the third Sabbath of last month.

**POULTRY CHAPEL.**—The Rev. James Spence, M.A., of Preston, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in the above place of worship, vacated by the Rev. S. B. Bergne, now one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

**CAMBRIDGE.**—The Rev. G. B. Bubier, of Downing-street Chapel, Cambridge, having accepted a cordial invitation from the church at Hope Chapel, Salford, of which the Rev. Mr. Poore was recently the pastor, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last. Mr. Bubier will enter upon his ministerial duties in his new sphere the first Sabbath in May.

**BREWOD, STAFFORDSHIRE.**—Mr. Benjamin Way, formerly of the London City Mission, and for the last six years town missionary in Wolverhampton, in connexion with Snowhill Congregational church, has received a cordial invitation to the pastorate of the church at Brewod, and proposes to enter upon his labours on Lord's-day the 2nd of April.

**INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX.**—On Wednesday, March 22nd, Mr. John B. Catlow, having received a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation to become their pastor, was set apart for the work of the ministry. A large number of ministers and friends were present. The Rev. W. Taylor read portions of Scripture and implored the Divine blessing. The Rev. John Burnet described the nature of a Christian church. The Rev. H. S. Seaborn asked the usual questions, and received the confession of faith from the minister, after which a show of hands was taken. The Rev. Samuel Eldridge offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. A. Fletcher, D.D., gave the charge; and the Rev. W. C. Yonge closed the service with prayer. About 250 ministers and friends afterwards partook of tea, &c., kindly provided by the ladies. In the evening the Rev. John Branch preached to the people.

**PERCY CHAPEL, BATH.**—The foundation stone for this new place of worship, for the use of that portion of the late Rev. W. Jay's congregation who seceded upon the appointment of his successor, was laid on Monday last, by Sir Culling Eardley, who used a silver trowel on the occasion. Sir Culling Eardley then addressed the company upon the catholicity which should distinguish the church, and paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Rev. William Jay. After a few remarks from the Rev. R. Brindley, minister of the chapel, the ceremony was terminated by singing the Doxology, and the Benediction. The members and friends met in the evening at the Assembly Rooms, at a social tea-meeting, when about 500 sat down. The room was beautifully decorated with vases of flowers and evergreens. The ladies of the congregation supplied a variety of elegant articles and drawings, which formed a bazaar at the extremity of the room. It elicited much attention, and called forth marks of especial approbation. Sir Culling E.

Eardley presided; and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Pearsall, of Bristol, the Rev. R. Brindley, Dr. Beaumont, the Rev. Mr. Soper, of Clevedon, Messrs. George Clark, Sturges, Coombs, Saunders, and Goodridge, and the company separated. The new building, which will be in the Lombardian style of architecture, is adapted to contain 1,040 sittings. The estimated cost is £4,000, of which nearly £2,000 have been subscribed by the church and congregation. The name *Percy* has been given to the chapel with a view to connect the place somewhat with the memory of the late Rev. William Jay. "Percy-place" was his place of abode for half-a-century. Commodious and airy school-rooms are arranged under the chapel for about 350 children. Particular attention has been given to the heating and ventilation, and separate flues are provided in all parts of the chapel. It is to be completed by November next. Messrs. Goodridge are the architects.

**ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.**—On Wednesday evening, March 29th, the Sabbath-School children connected with the above place of worship were invited to take tea with their teachers, and to spend a few hours in social enjoyment, in order to celebrate their having raised £100 towards the erection of the above chapel and school-rooms by small weekly contributions. After tea, the children (about 400) repaired to the chapel, when their parents and friends were admitted, and soon the spacious and beautiful edifice was filled. The children then sang several hymns. One of the teachers then gave them a short address upon the expedition to the North Pole, illustrated by fifteen splendid views of the Arctic Regions; after which another teacher exhibited several dissolving views of great interest and beauty. The Treasurer of the Building Committee briefly acknowledged the obligation under which they were laid to the children, and, in a few kind remarks, encouraged them to further activity in the good and glorious work.

**LONDON RAGGED SCHOOLS.**—The annual public meeting in aid of the funds of this institution was held on Friday evening, at the London Tavern. The Report stated that the Day School for children, from two to eight years of age, was open from nine to twelve, and from two to four. 680 children had been admitted. The average daily attendance was about 100. The boys' school was open from nine till twelve o'clock, and from six to nine o'clock. 554 boys had been admitted, and the average daily attendance was 66. 461 girls had been received into the establishment. The Sunday Schools were conducted by 27 voluntary teachers, and the attendance averaged 250 scholars. The annual receipts amounted to £454 14s. 8½d.; expenditure, £375 2s. 8½d.; leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of £79 11s. Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Wire moved the adoption of the Report. He stated, that the good fruits of such schools had already appeared, as the Secretary of State had admitted that since their establishment juvenile crime had greatly decreased. In some gaols there was a reduction of 60 per cent. in the amount of youthful criminals. It should never be forgotten that every boy who entered Newgate cost the country £150. The Chief Commissioner of Police had told him that 5,000 persons had been taken up last year; that two-thirds of these could neither read nor write; and that only eight out of the 5,000 had received a good education. After some remarks from Messrs. Payne, Locke, Gilpin, Abraham, and Green, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**YOUNG MEN'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday evening, March 28, a meeting for conference of this association was held in the Baptist Mission-house, Moorgate-street. Between 300 and 400 young men connected with the Baptist churches in London were present; the Rev. J. Angus, D.D., in the chair. The secretary read an abstract of letters received from missionaries during the last few months, which described the assistance rendered to the missionary cause by the agency of this society, and the need for increased help, especially in respect to schools for the young. There has been a series of lectures to the young in connexion with the society which have been attended by 20,000 children and young persons. The Rev. Owen Clarke spoke of the association as carrying the spirit of Christianity into our Sunday Schools at home in that higher development which can convert the recipients into the administrators of benevolence. Sheridan Knowles on rising was greeted with much cheering. He spoke with great energy in substance as follows:—

Oh, my friends, in such a meeting as this, how sweet to reflect on that attribute of the Almighty—His Omnipresence. How delightful to know that God is here, watching the emotions kindled in your hearts. An assembly of old men would be interesting, but an assembly of young men, quick in thought, and lively in imagination, remembering their Creator in the days of their youth. Oh! how delightful. What a prospect for another generation, if all the young men of the present were true to the faith of the Son of God, and ready to co-operate with head, and heart, and hand, for the preservation of the truth. Young men, work on, not only for yourselves, but for others. Remember, that in promoting the objects of the society you promote the glory of the Father of Light, and do more for the welfare of your fellow-creatures than to enrich them with the greatest wealth and crown them with the highest honours. I add no more. May God's blessing rest upon you all. (Loud cheers.)

After a few words from the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of New Park-street Chapel, an interesting conversation ensued, relating to the directions requisite for working classes, and hope was expressed, that before long a manual on the subject would be printed, so that suitable articles of clothing, &c., might be transmitted to the several mission stations. The committee was also invited to take steps to form branch associations in provincial towns. A vote of thanks having been presented to Dr. Angus and Mr. Sheridan Knowles, the proceedings terminated with prayer.

### Correspondence.

#### DR. CUMMING'S LITERARY DELINQUENCIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Dr. Cumming has addressed to the editor of the *Clerical Journal* a letter, defending himself from charges made against him in that paper; in which he also refers to the review of his book on the Parables, which appeared in the *Nonconformist*. That review printed a column of passages appropriated by Dr. Cumming from Mr. Trench without acknowledgment, and commented plainly enough on the plagiarism.

Dr. Cumming now writes:—"As to the *Nonconformist's* remarks, they are, like all in that quarter, very bitter towards anybody who has the misfortune to belong to a Church Establishment."

I shall not appeal to the columns of this journal for evidence of the falsity of Dr. Cumming's statement, although I have a catalogue of books issued by a University publisher, in which are a dozen quotations from the *Nonconformist*, highly commending as many books, written by members of the Church of England, on theological and ecclesiastical subjects. I shall assume, as all your readers will allow me to do, that the charge is notoriously false. If Dr. Cumming is accustomed to see this paper, he must know it to be false; if he does not see it, then, in the absence of knowledge, he has made gratuitously a false statement, with a view to shield himself from merited exposure. All who have read Dr. Cumming's books, and have good general culture, know that he has struck out one command from the table of Ten—"Thou shalt not steal;" he has now blotted out another—"Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour."

Dr. Cumming defends himself from the special charge made against him, by saying that, "in the very first edition" of his work, he acknowledged himself to be "deeply indebted to Trench, still more to Olshausen, to whom Trench was more indebted than himself to either." There is no such statement in the copy sent to the *Nonconformist* for review.

I, too, know Olshausen; perhaps as intimately as Dr. Cumming. Mr. Trench is indebted to him; but it is as a student to a student, whose results he accepts, and whose matter he masters and reproduces in his own form. Dr. Cumming is indebted to Mr. Trench as a pickpocket is to the gentlemen he has defrauded. That's all the difference between them.

If any of Dr. Cumming's books again come before me for review, I shall not contribute to raise them by criticism above that vulgar and ephemeral notoriety which alone they are capable of obtaining.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant;

THE "NONCONFORMIST" REVIEWER.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**PETITIONS PRESENTED.**  
Borough and County Police, for consolidation of 2.  
Conviction Committee, against appointment of 70.  
Decimal Coinage, in favour of 6.  
Dog Cart, for prohibition of 1.  
Education (Scotland) Bill, in favour of 50.  
against 74.  
for alteration, 29.  
Elective Franchise, for extension of 2.  
Fire Insurance Duty, for reduction of 2.  
Friendly Societies Bill, for alteration of 18.  
against 3.  
Rough Chaplains in Gaols, against amendment of 29.  
Reformatory Institutions, in favour of 4.  
Maynooth Grant, for withdrawal of 14.  
Medical Officers (Navy), for improvement of 2.  
Medical Practitioners (No. 2) Bill, in favour of 4.  
against 24.  
Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, for abolition of 3.  
Nunneries, for inspection of 2.  
Oaths Bill, in favour of 12.  
against 65.  
Ocean Penny Postage, in favour of 6.  
Paper Duty, for repeal of 19.  
Public Houses, for closing on Sundays, 213.  
Settlement and Removal Bill, in favour of 3.  
against 2.  
Universities, for admission of Dissenters, 17.  
Church Rates, for abolition of 1.  
Frauds on Creditors, for amending law, 2.

#### BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Piers and Harbours (Scotland, No. 2) Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Judgment Execution, &c., Bill.

Registration of Bills of Sale Bill.

Dublin Post Bill.

#### CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

High Treason (Ireland) Bill.

Bribery, &c., Bill.

Town Improvement (Ireland) Bill.

Church Buildings Act Continuance Bill.

#### READ A THIRD TIME.

Income Tax Bill.

High Treason (Ireland) Bill.

Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill.

#### DEBATES.

##### CHURCH PROPERTY.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, the Marquis of Blandford moved the second reading of the Episcopal and Capital Estates Bill. Impressing upon the House the importance of the subject, and the immense issues involved in a question relating to the mode of administering a vast amount of property, capable not only of sustaining those institutions for which it was originally designed, but of relieving, under an improved management, the spiritual wants of the country, he proceeded to describe and explain the actual condition of the episcopal and capital bodies, and the law applicable to both since 1835. He then showed the effect of the arrangement with respect to the enfranchisement of episcopal and capital estates, whereby the abuses connected with the leasing of Church lands had been put an end to, by their being brought under a prudent management. The results



of both these reformatory schemes had been, that the incomes of the dignitaries of the Church were limited, and its property had been placed under better management in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who administered the large amount of interest they had in this property as trustees for the benefit of the Church. The spiritual requirements of the country might be classified under several heads. The sum required for augmenting livings in public patronage was £181,446; for augmenting livings in private patronage, £145,195; for the augmentation of Sir R. Peel's districts—241 districts at £100 each—£24,100; for the endowment of 786 churches already existing, at £150 a year each, £117,900; and for endowing 600 new churches required, at £150 each, £90,000; making a total annual sum of £508,641 required, on a moderate computation, to meet the spiritual wants of the country. Then came the question of receipts and expectancies. According to the last report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the payments made by bishops to the common fund amounted to £25,497, but the payments to the bishops from the same fund were £38,574; so that there was a balance of £13,077 against the bishops. The payments made to the common fund by chapters amounted to £51,183; the payments to chapters, from the fund, were £9,364, leaving a balance of £41,819 paid by the chapters to the commissioners. Altogether, the amount received by the commissioners from the various sees and from the suspended canonries was £28,742. The total number of prebends to be suppressed was 360, and the number now transferred to the commissioners was 318; so that there were yet 42 the revenues of which would eventually be obtained by the commissioners. The number of canonries to be suppressed by existing acts was 77; the number already suppressed was 58; so that 19 yet remained. The number of sinecure rectories to be suppressed was 40, of which 16 had already been suppressed, leaving 24. It would be seen from this statement how small were the expectancies of the commissioners. He would now state the amount which would be obtained if the enfranchisement of ecclesiastical property should be entirely carried out. The annual value of episcopal leasehold property was about £547,094 a-year. Under the process of enfranchisement, if one half of this amount was realized, they would have £273,549 a-year. The sum derived annually from other sources than leasehold property would be £132,084, giving a total of £405,631 a-year. The sum required for the incomes of archbishops and bishops would be £152,200 a-year—so that, deducting that amount, the actual surplus would be £253,381. The annual value of caputular leasehold property was £820,925. If one-half of that amount was realized, it would give £410,462. The amount derived from other sources was £120,182, making the total proceeds of caputular property £530,644. He calculated the sum annually required for cathedral establishments at £219,800, leaving a surplus from caputular property of £310,844, and a total annual surplus from episcopal and caputular property of more than £550,000. It was objected to the measure he proposed that it would endanger the security of ecclesiastical property. He might, however, remind the House, that by the 3rd and 4th of Victoria 360 prebendal stalls and 77 canonries were suppressed, and very great changes were introduced in the administration of ecclesiastical property, in order to form a common fund. He would leave the House to judge whether, in consequence of these changes, the Church was in a worse position, whether it was less capable of performing its high spiritual functions, or whether it was less firmly rooted in the affections of the people than at the period to which he referred. The total number of benefices which had been augmented by the commissioners, according to their last report, was 856, with a population of 2,837,127, at an annual charge, exclusive of tithe and glebe, of £46,180. The number of Peel parishes which had been constituted was 241, of which 183 had been provided with churches, the cost of those churches, at £5,000 each, amounting to nearly a million of money. The permanent annual charge upon the funds of the commissioners in respect of Peel parishes was £34,848, and the total annual charge in respect of parishes on the funds of the commission was £98,408. With regard to the progress of the Church, he found that between the years 1831 and 1851 no less than 2,029 churches had been built, the sum supplied towards their cost being from public funds £511,385, and from private funds £5,575,615 (Hear, hear.) He thought, then, it could not be said, that the Church was at present in any danger of losing its hold upon the cordial affections and sympathies of the people. The body to whom he proposed to transfer the management of the ecclesiastical estates were the Estates Commissioners, who were appointed under an act of Parliament. One of those commissioners was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, two were appointed by the Crown, and with them were associated two members of the Ecclesiastical Commission. It was objected to his proposition, that it would place the dignitaries of the Church in the position of stipendiaries. He had shown, however, that at present the bishops received £37,000 a-year, or nearly one-third of their entire income, from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and he thought it could scarcely be said that the fact of the bishops receiving the profits of their own property from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would place them in a low or stipendiary position.

Sir W. OLAY moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, because he regarded the provisions of the measure as not sufficiently effective for the accomplishment of the object aimed at. There could be no doubt that clerical persons were indifferent administrators of the property of the Church, and that the administration of such property at all did not harmonize well with the spiritual functions of these reverend personages. (Hear.) The noble lord proposed to place at the disposal of the Church Estate Commissioners a fund

which, after all the deductions he had stated, would amount to not less than between £500,000 and £600,000 a-year. The House should bear in mind that this commission was not a separate commission, but only part and parcel of the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was still to subsist with all its powers. These powers were the various creation of the various acts of Parliament under which the commission operated—statutes, the number of which, including those under which the co-Commissioners of Church Estates and Church Building subsisted, were not less than sixty acts, or portions of acts, for there were provisions respecting these commissions in all sorts of acts of Parliament, where no one would expect to find any mention of such matters. On what public principle these various commissions—the Church Estate Commission, the Ecclesiastical Commission, the Queen Anne's Bounty Commission, the Church Building Commission—all with objects nearly, and in many features identically the same, should be kept up as distinct establishments, instead of being amalgamated into one homogeneous whole, not playing at cross purposes, but with unity of action as well as of objects, it was perfectly impossible to understand. (Hear.) Another objection that he had to adopting the noble lord's bill was, that it contained no specific principle as to how the very large surplus it would create should be applied. The eighth clause, indeed, set forth that the surplus should be added to the funds at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Church Commissioners, and, on turning to the 113th clause of the act under which those commissioners subsisted, you found that the funds at their disposal were to be applied to the cure of souls in such parishes as required it "in manner most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church." An earnest member of the Church himself, he could have wished that the "efficiency of religion" had been more prominently set forth than the efficiency of the Church. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had spoken of 786 new ecclesiastical districts, in which the church and the clergyman were supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the congregation, and the noble lord might have added, that in the course of the last twenty years 2,000 such districts had arisen, in which the voluntary principle had been applied by Church of England congregations with similar effect. The noble lord, however, entirely omitted to avail himself of the opportunity which the creation of this surplus would present for the abolition of Church-rates—an abolition which would, in a large degree, tend to the advantage of the Church (hear, hear), and the principle of which had been affirmed by the House in 1837.

Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment.

Mr. MOWBRAY supported the amendment, but for reasons different from those assigned by the mover and seconder. He approached the question from another point of view; his objection arose from a sense of the insecurity which would attach to this kind of property if it were dealt with according to the provisions of this bill. He thought, if they once got the property of the Church placed in the hands of a board of commissioners appointed by and responsible to Parliament, it would soon be found that some hon. members opposite, who occasionally denied that the Church was a national Church, would have no objection to consider this property national property, and to deal with it as such. (Hear, hear.) When he recollected that the clergy reserves in Canada had been reduced to the condition in which the noble lord proposed to reduce Church property in England, and had been placed at the mercy of a vote in Parliament, he could not help feeling there was a much greater insecurity about property so placed than there was with respect to property situated in various parts of the country, where various interests were enlisted and various sympathies drawn forth for its maintenance, and where, when attacks were made upon that property, more persons would be ready to step forth in its defence.

Mr. HUMS protested against the doctrine that Church property, granted to the Church for public purposes, was private property; and contended that, like all other public property, it ought to be managed in the best manner for the benefit of the nation. In his opinion, the simple object of the bill was to make better arrangements than at present existed for the management of ecclesiastical property, and did not in any way refer to the subject of Church-rates.

Mr. GOULBURN, considering the gravity of the question, should have been glad if some leading member of the Government had been present at this discussion. If he differed from Lord Blandford, it was not, he said, because he depreciated the object he had in view, but from a sincere conviction that his bill would rather retard than advance that object. If the House adopted this bill, it would act adversely to the end of remedying spiritual destitution; it would give no security for the incomes of bishops and chapters; and would, moreover, do great injustice to the lessees of church property.

Mr. HORSMAN replied to Mr. Goulburn, whom he described as an obstructor of ecclesiastical reform for he last twenty years; expressing his surprise that he should have made no reference to the consideration which was the main principle of the bill, namely—that it was the duty of Parliament to remember that the Established Church was intended to be a great blessing to the people, and that Parliament should do everything in its power to render its funds most beneficial to the nation, and to raise the character of its ministers. He was equally surprised at the course pursued by Sir W. Clay. His objections he considered extremely untenable, and hardly to have been expected from an hon. member of his experience. The hon. gentleman argued that, by the 8th clause, all the surplus funds would be devoted to the purposes of the Established Church, and as he said he was more in favour of the interests of religion than of the Established Church, he wanted some of the surplus funds derived from these chapters and sees to be distributed in a manner to

benefit the Dissenters. Now, he (Mr. Horsman) asked, if the noble lord had put a clause into the bill enacting that the surplus revenues of the Church should be devoted to purposes out of the Establishment, what chance would there have been that the House would have agreed to the second reading of a bill including so novel and un-heard-of a proposition? (Hear, hear.) Another objection of the hon. member to the measure was that, through the means of the surplus funds, it did not deal with the question of Church-rates. He (Mr. Horsman) thought the noble lord had very properly omitted from his bill all notices of that subject, for it had nothing to do with the present measure. He replied, likewise, to Mr. Mowbray, arguing that the diocese of Durham was one which peculiarly fell under the wholesome provisions of the bill. It was notorious, that there was no diocese in the kingdom where there were such waste and impoverishment of the property of the Church as in Durham; for that property, being in a great measure mineral, was worked out and exhausted as much as possible by the holders for the time being.

Mr. H. T. LIDDELL insisted that a measure of such magnitude ought to be taken up by the Government.

Sir G. GRAY felt the inconvenience of discussing a bill of such importance in the absence of any member of the Cabinet. If this had been the third reading, he should have felt bound, for the reasons assigned by Mr. Goulburn, to reject the bill. But believing that the objections to it might be obviated in committee, he looked only at its principle, which was to transfer the management of episcopal and caputular estates from individual bishops and chapters to a central board exclusively charged with the management of the property, and, approving of this, he was prepared to vote for the second reading of the bill.

Sir J. YOUNG stated that Lord J. Russell and other members of the Cabinet had been obliged to attend a Council.

Mr. WIGRAM observed, that the object of the bill was, in his opinion, undoubtedly within the scope of the Cathedral Commission, the report of which would be shortly presented; and, as the matter did not press, recommended Lord Blandford to defer the measure (to which he offered various objections) to the next session, or, at least, to postpone the second reading.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE and Mr. SPOONER joined in recommending the postponement, and Lord Blandford, under the circumstances, willingly concurring, the debate was adjourned until the 6th of April.

#### RESIGNATION AND EXPLANATIONS OF MR. BAINES.

Mr. BAINES, on Thursday, requested to be allowed to state some circumstances relative to his connexion with the Poor Law Board and to the Settlement and Removal Bill. He had framed this bill, he said, upon the recommendations of the committee of 1847, and had confined its provisions to the abolition in England and Wales of removal on the ground of settlement. When he was asked whether the bill would extend to Irish paupers in England, he had replied distinctly in the negative. Two days before the day fixed for the second reading of the bill, a memorial from Irish members of the House was presented to Lord Palmerston, praying that the opportunity might be taken to put the Irish pauper in England upon the same footing as to removal as the English pauper. A communication was made to the memorialists that, in the opinion of the Cabinet, their wish ought to be complied with; this communication being made without his (Mr. Baines's) being at all aware of it. He confessed that he felt somewhat hurt and mortified. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") A little reflection, however, served to convince him that no intentional disrespect was meant; and, if he had not arrived at that conclusion, he should have known his duty better than to have thrown up the important office he held at a time like the present. (Cheers.) Yet, he could not help feeling that he was placed in a situation of great difficulty, more especially with regard to this measure. He had had deputations inquiring his intentions as to the removal of Irish paupers, and he had repeated that it formed no part of this bill; whereas, it appeared that the Irish members had construed the communication they had received into a pledge that the bill should include Irish paupers; and others had put the same construction upon it. He had always been of opinion, and was so still, that the Irish question was not ripe for legislation, and, holding this opinion, he could not help thinking that, if he retained office, his efficiency and character as a public servant might be greatly impaired, and the measure itself endangered. Acting upon this ground, and this alone, on Tuesday he resigned his office. Having read a letter from Lord Aberdeen, requesting him to suspend his decision, Mr. Baines went on to say, that he had reconsidered the matter, and determined to refer to two friends the question whether he could, with honour to himself, and without weakening his efficiency as a public servant, and without disadvantage to the public service, retain his office. They were of opinion that he could, and he had accordingly qualified his resolution, and consented to remain in office for the present. (The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers from both sides of the House.)

Lord PALMERSTON paid a high tribute to the character of Mr. Baines, assuring him that his colleagues would consider it a great misfortune to them and to the country if they lost the benefit of his exertions. Nothing could be further from their thoughts, he said, in the transaction, than doing anything that could be supposed to indicate the slightest want of that regard and respect to which he was so justly entitled.

With regard to the communication which I made in reply to a memorial which I received, in consequence of indisposition I made that communication in writing, and I had no idea but that my right hon. friend was aware of the nature of that communication. So far, however, from its being the intention of the Cabinet that any



change should be made in the bill of my right hon. friend, I requested the memorialists and the noble lord opposite (Lord C. Hamilton) to communicate with him as to the best manner of accomplishing the object they had in view, and I may say that I have never considered it essential, in order to accomplish that object, that a change should be made in the bill of my right hon. friend. It is obvious that there are many circumstances which might render it necessary that a measure of this kind with regard to Ireland and Scotland should be a distinct and separate measure.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought, if the explanation of the noble lord was satisfactory to Mr. Baines (to whom he paid a warm compliment), it could not be so to the House.

Mr. PACE likewise expressed a strong sense of the ability, industry, assiduity, and courtesy of the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. DISRAELI said, the statement of Mr. Baines had left his honour untouched, and congratulated the country upon his retaining an office in which he had acquired the public confidence while administering a most unpopular law. It was a remarkable circumstance, Mr. Disraeli added, that within twelve months five members of the Administration had felt it their duty to resign office, and almost immediately to return to their posts.

In the last spring a Lord of the Treasury, an officer of the Irish Government, and a clerk of the Ordnance, created considerable alarm by suddenly quitting the posts to which they had only just acceded. (Hear, hear.) We had not recovered from the tremors of the spring (laughter) when in the autumn something occurred of a still more appalling nature, though of the same kind. A statesman retired from office, whose retirement not only occasioned great consternation in this country, but throughout all Europe; and whose prolonged absence from the Cabinet for three days may, indeed, have unfavourably affected those negotiations which have at length terminated in a most just, but, as I believe, most unnecessary war. (Hear, hear.) And now we have been threatened with the loss of one of the most respectable gentlemen belonging to the Administration; and, certainly, if the country had been deprived of his services, it would have been a circumstance universally deplored. (Hear, hear.) In all these cases these five members of the Government had no sooner quitted office than they returned again. (Laughter.) I do not object to that, but what I would suggest to Her Majesty's Ministers would be, that some machinery in the course of the recess should be devised by which these internal bickerings might be terminated without their being made known to the House and the country. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) When they cannot be reconciled it is a painful necessity that they must become notorious; but when it is invariably the case that we find, from the preponderance of good feeling existing in the present Administration (a laugh), that reconciliation can be effected, would it not be desirable that some machinery should be devised by which these painful exposures should be avoided? Might not some court of arbitration be established? In the present case it appears that a noble lord and a right hon. gentleman have been successful, much to the satisfaction of the House, in inducing the President of the Poor Law Board to retain his office. I do not know who those persons are, and, perhaps, from their politics, they might not in general form the best elements for a court of arbitration; but the youngest bishop (loud laughter), or some other individual of great authority, might exercise that very beneficial influence, which the country must desire to see exerted, in preventing these scandalous exhibitions of discord. (Hear, and laughter.) There is a very celebrated diplomatist, Sir Hamilton Seymour. He is not engaged at present (a laugh), and it might be desirable that it should be understood that either the youngest bishop or some retired diplomatist of eminence should, in such cases as I have glanced at, be referred to as arbitrators. (Laughter.) I make this suggestion in the most friendly spirit, and, if acted on, it might prevent the repetition of scenes which all must deplore, and which the Government must feel at this moment, notwithstanding their strength (a laugh), to be rather awkward. (Hear, hear.)

#### THE INCOME TAX.

On the order for the third reading of the Income-tax Bill, Sir J. PAKINGTON made a long speech objecting to the measure. The House, he said, was bound to consider whether the increased tax was not the consequence of the mismanagement of the finances; whether the war was the sole cause of this obnoxious impost, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had acknowledged to be unequal and inquisitorial in its nature.

Mr. CARDWELL said, he was at a loss to know what could be the object of Sir J. Pakington in reviving a discussion upon all these questions on the third reading of the bill. He briefly replied to some of the financial objections of the right hon. baronet, whose arguments, he observed, tended to prove the necessity of replenishing the Exchequer.

Mr. MALINS said, the reason why this discussion was raised upon the third reading of the Income-tax Bill was, that this was the only financial proposition of the Government. He dwelt upon the heavy loss sustained by the financial operations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he warned of the impracticability of carrying on the war by means of direct taxation.

Mr. LAING pointed out the successful results of the remission of indirect taxes during the last ten years, and inferred thence that the great majority of the country would prefer a double income-tax to retracing our steps by reverting to a system of indirect taxation.

After some further discussion the bill was then read a third time and passed.

#### THE CONVENTUAL COMMITTEE.

The opposition to the appointment of this committee was renewed on Thursday. Mr. GOULD moved to substitute for the names of Mr. T. Chambers, the Marquis of Stafford, and Mr. Newdegate, the names of Mr. Sotherton, Mr. Ker Seymour, and Lord H. Vane. He argued that such a tribunal, in order to command respect, should be composed of men of moderate views, of no extreme party, and who had not indulged in

soffing and insulting language on a subject most dear to their fellow-countrymen. The question that the name of Mr. T. Chambers be retained was carried by 117 against 60.

On the second name, that of Mr. Walpole, Mr. LUCAS moved that the further nomination be proceeded with upon that day six months. It was not clear, he said, what the real objects of the inquiry were, and what the functions of the committee were to be. It was because the spirit which prompted this inquiry aimed at the total destruction of all Catholic institutions that it was thus encountered upon the threshold. Mr. D. O'CONNELL seconded the motion, declaring his resolution to oppose this inquiry in every stage.

Mr. MASSEY said, as the House had decided on two occasions to prosecute this inquiry, he would not be a party to any motion the object of which was to obstruct it. But the House ought to be cautious in the mode of conducting an inquiry into so delicate a subject.

The debate was continued by Mr. SPOONER, Mr. J. BALL, Mr. KINNAIRD, Mr. GOULD, and Mr. V. SCULLY, who, complaining that he was not heard, moved the adjournment of the debate; but this motion was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. KENNEDY immediately moved that the House do adjourn, and was seconded by Captain BELLEW. Mr. Serjeant SHEP resumed the debate upon the main question, and adverted in strong terms to the course pursued and the language used by Mr. Chambers. Reading a portion of that gentleman's speech, he said, if, instead of uttering it in that House, he had put it upon paper, he would have been guilty, and he knew it, of a scandalous libel. Mr. Shee continued to speak at much length against the proposed inquiry, in spite of very decided tokens of impatience in the House. Upon a division, the motion for adjournment was also negatively by a large majority.

Mr. G. MOORE then moved that the debate be adjourned, and Mr. Chambers not objecting, at that late hour, a quarter before two o'clock, the debate was adjourned accordingly.

#### THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.—THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

On Friday the House of Lord's presented an animated appearance. In Westminster-hall and around the new Houses of Parliament there was a large assemblage of persons. Within the House of Peers the places devoted to strangers were fully occupied, particularly the peeresses' gallery. Upon no public occasion, except at the assembling or prorogation of Parliament, has this gallery been so crowded by ladies. The Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack at five o'clock.

The first proceeding was a question from the Earl of ROSEN, to which Lord ABERDEEN replied, that it was the intention of Government to move an address to the Queen, praying that a day may be set apart for humiliation and prayer for Divine aid and protection.

The Earl of CLARENDON then moved the address in reply to the Royal message. He opened in the following strain of remarks:—

But, my lords, upon an occasion like the present—upon an occasion of such solemn and grave importance, when the hopes and anticipations of the last few months have been dispelled—when the peace which we have so long laboured to maintain has been terminated—when war, which we have thought for years past to be impossible to be renewed, is about to be commenced—and when your lordships are now called upon to reply to the appeal which Her Majesty has made to your loyal devotion and zeal in the struggle which she is about to wage in defence of an injured ally—I cannot approach this subject without feelings of the greatest anxiety. I do not shrink from the expression of this opinion, because it is not inconsistent with our national honour—it is not inconsistent with that courage which characterizes this country, it is not inconsistent with that determination of purpose which in past times has borne us safely through difficulties and dangers, calmly to contemplate the wide field of calamity that war opens before us, and to reflect upon the various and vast interests that will be endangered, upon the social progress which will be interrupted, upon the burdens which will be impeded, and the plans of improvement which will be set aside by this war. But these considerations presenting themselves, and weighing heavily, as they must do, on every reflecting mind, have not proved sufficient either to abate the determination or to damp the ardour—I would rather say the enthusiasm—with which this country has risen as one man at the sacred call of duty to defend the national honour from unjust attack and unprovoked aggression. (Hear.) My lords, I trust that nothing will fall from me this evening to mar those unanimous feelings with which on every account it is so important that our proceedings should be characterized, or that I should impair the great and good effect which I know has been produced throughout the whole of Europe by the unanimity of the people of this country, and by the imposing attitude which, in consequence, England has assumed since war has appeared to be imminent.

He would not again attempt to answer the objections of those who maintained that the Government had done too much to promote, or of those who asserted that it had done too little to avert war. With respect to the secret correspondence, as to the designs of Russia, which had been laid before the House, he must say that, though the Government would never have thought of revealing it unless they had been challenged to do so by the Emperor of Russia, still nothing could have come more opportunely for the justification of the Government than the production of that correspondence, as showing the deceit practised by Russia, and the perfect honesty and good faith with which the Government had acted towards all its allies. With respect to that correspondence he mentioned, that in writing a despatch last April, he inserted an extract from the memorandum which the Emperor had drawn up, but Count Nesselrode, observ-

ing this extract, protested against this as a breach of confidence, and requested that it might not be inserted in that despatch when it was laid before Parliament. "We replied that all communications of this kind were exceedingly inconvenient to a constitutional government (cheers), but that if the Emperor thought he had just cause to complain, we would promise him that that passage should be withdrawn from the despatch when it was laid before Parliament. (Hear.)" The noble lord then gave a sketch of the series of events which had rendered war inevitable, and had induced both France and England to consider it their bounden duty to rescue Turkey from the aggression of an overwhelming antagonist.

Could France and England submit to the degradation of allowing Russia to take up a position in Turkey which would be the means of inflicting death upon that country, either by slow poison or by sudden death? An answer has already been given by the generous and high-minded people of this country (cheers), who detest aggression in whatever form it may assume, and who are always ready to protect the weak against the strong. (Loud cheers.)

On this subject an honourable understanding existed between the two nations, though it was not as yet in his power to lay the agreement with France on the table. There had also been some misunderstanding as to the signing of the convention at Constantinople, and it, too, could not be laid before the House. Their object in entering upon this war was to repel the aggression of Russia. The terms and manner in which it would be carried on must depend upon the proverbial chances of war, the success that might attend their arms, and the activity of their allies.

I believe there is not a man in the dominions of the Czar who does not expect that Constantinople will ultimately belong to Russia. It will be our duty, as far as we possibly can, to prevent the realization of that expectation, and to take care that a Russian occupation may never begin there. Were it to succeed, and were Russia to be in possession of Constantinople, commanding, as she would do then, the Black Sea and its shores, being enabled, as she would, to occupy Circassia and Georgia, and convert the population of those frontier countries into one mighty army, having access to the Mediterranean and a vast naval fleet in the Baltic, and determined, as she now is, to increase her naval power, with all those facilities which steam and modern invention have afforded for the transport of troops—with all these advantages, were Russia in possession of Constantinople, it would not be too much to say, that more than one Western Power would have to undergo the fate of Poland. (Cheers.) The wealth, and the intelligence, and the civilization of Europe, would be no more a barrier against encroachments upon the part of Russia than were the intelligence and civilization of ancient Rome against the encroachments of the Huns and Vandals. (Cheers.) If I may explain this question, it is not merely the protection of Turkey against the aggressions of Russia that is concerned in the Eastern question, as it is commonly called, but it is the battle of civilization against barbarism (cheers), and the maintenance of the independence of Europe. (Continued cheers.)

Russia has placed the nations of Germany in a state of something like dependence. He presumed on the submission of Austria, and made no account of Prussia, in his schemes of partition, and even, after all that had occurred, he refused to answer to the former Power, when asked, what course he would pursue if Austria signed the convention he proposed to the German Powers, and would not say whether he would cross the Danube or not.

And here, my lords, let me repeat what I have said before, that this country has every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Austria. (Cheers.) She has behaved in an honourable and straightforward manner throughout the negotiations with Russia, and she has done, in her own way, and at her own time, everything that she could for the preservation of peace, and to maintain the integrity of Turkey. (Loud cheers.) I believe she has now placed her army on a war footing, and only this evening I received a communication stating the position of her different forces, which now amount to 130,000 men, independently of her troops upon the frontier. There is a difference, however, in the mode of action between Austria and Prussia. The latter Power is desirous of exercising a perfect neutrality; but I must say that, with such a war as is now about to be waged upon the frontiers of both countries, it will be impossible for either Power to preserve a neutrality. At all events, nothing could be more injurious or fatal to the best interests of both these countries than a protracted war, and nothing could be better for them than a short and decisive contest. But if the two great German Powers be divided, the result will inevitably be in favour of revolutions; and therefore favourable to the present interests of Russia. (Hear, hear.) If these Powers, however, proceed in accordance with popular opinion, which is every day more and more against Russia, it cannot be for one moment doubted that the ultimate result will be favourable to German independence. (Loud cheers.) That Power which refuses to lend itself to the designs of Russia will transfer to itself all the popular sympathy of Germany, and into the hands of that Power will be committed the future destinies of the German nation. Under these circumstances, I do sincerely hope that these two great Powers—taking an accurate estimate both of their own interests and the interests of Europe—may become not only united in their policy with the Western Powers, but that they will undertake united action with them. I trust they will take the parts which befit them in this great struggle, the result of which concerns them even more than Western Europe. I trust that, at the close of this struggle, we shall find them by our side, re-establishing peace upon a solid and secure foundation; but that peace, my lords, will be neither solid nor secure unless the territorial extension and the immoderate influence of Russia be effectually restrained. (Hear, hear.) That peace will not be a glorious peace, my lords, if we do not secure equal rights and immunities for the Christian subjects of Turkey, not securing them by treaties nor by a protectorate, nor by acquiring rights fatal to the very independence which we intend to uphold, but securing them as the spontaneous act of the Sultan—and not less binding on him on that account (hear)—by which he will best consult his own interests, and by which he will entitle himself to the gratitude of Europe, and afford to France and England the only return they desire for the exertions which they are now making on his behalf. With these



objects in view, and if the Crown meets, as I trust it will, with the unanimous support of the Parliament and people of this country, we may humbly hope that the protection of Heaven may be vouchsafed to the cause which we believe to be a right one, and we may look forward boldly and fearlessly to the result of this struggle in which we are about to embark. (Cheers.)

The noble lord concluded by moving:—

That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, to return Her Majesty the thanks of this House for her most gracious message, and for the communication of the several papers which have been laid before it in obedience to Her Majesty's command; to assure Her Majesty of the just sense we entertain of Her Majesty's anxious and uniform endeavours to preserve to her people the blessings of peace, and of our perfect confidence in Her Majesty's disposition to terminate the calamities of war, whenever that object can be accomplished consistently with the honour of Her Majesty's Crown and the interests of her people; that we have observed with deep concern that Her Majesty's endeavours have been frustrated by the spirit of aggression displayed by the Emperor of Russia in his invasion and continued occupation of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia, in the rejection of equitable terms of peace proposed under the sanction of four of the principal Powers of Europe, and in the preparations of immense forces to support his unjust pretensions; that these pretensions appear to us subversive of the independence of the Turkish empire; that we feel that the trust reposed in us demands on our part a firm determination to co-operate with Her Majesty in a vigorous resistance to the projects of a Sovereign whose further aggrandizement would be dangerous to the independence of Europe.

The Earl of DERBY fully admitted the importance of the present moment, when, though Her Majesty's Government had continued up to the last to hope against hope, they were about to carry on a great war. He feared the country, whose enthusiasm was so excited by the prospect of hostilities, did not sufficiently "realize" the magnitude of the coming struggle, and he hoped it would not grow impatient if it found out after a campaign or two it had made little progress towards the object of its desires. It was very important that we should clearly understand that we went to war to abate the intolerable pretensions of Russia, and to place the relations between Russia and Turkey on the footing of two independent states, so that they should not remain as at present, when a weak state, nominally independent, was throttled and strangled by the protection of its powerful neighbour. With respect to the secret correspondence which had been laid before Parliament, he could not go so far as Lord Clarendon when he asserted, that it justified the Government and afforded proofs of the deception practised on this country by the Emperor Nicholas. He proceeded to show, by examining that correspondence, that it was the Government which had deceived the Emperor of Russia, who, he asserted, had all along stated his pretensions in the plainest manner, and continued to maintain them without the slightest deviation. The fact was, that the Emperor of Russia, ever since the time of his visit to this country, in 1844, considered that a perfect, though private understanding, as to the steps to be taken by England and Russia, in the event of the dissolution of Turkey, existed between himself and the present Premier; and as soon as the present Cabinet came into power the Emperor, acting on that belief, proceeded to carry his plan against Turkey into execution.

I must say that, meaning no personal disrespect, I believe this war would never have taken place, that these pretensions never would have been put forward, if, at the very time of this particular contest arising, the noble earl opposite had not been Minister. (Cheers, and counter cheers.)

As for the way in which the Emperor of Russia expressed himself in the correspondence with regard to his two German allies, he need hardly say, that history had no parallel for such sovereign contempt since the days of the Triumvirate. The description given by Anthony to Octavius of Lepidus suited exactly the account given by Sir H. Seymour of the way in which the Emperor Nicholas had expressed himself as to Austria. The noble earl then paid an eloquent tribute to the conduct of the Emperor Napoleon; and, after commenting on the ill-success which had attended the financial experiments of the Government, warned it against a false economy in carrying on a war of this magnitude, the only result of such a system being, that the fortune and honour of the country would be risked on one fearful throw; which, if lost, could never be retrieved.

I want to know what condition we are likely to be in at the expiry of the first half-year? (Hear, hear.) No human being imagines that this war can be brought to a close at the end of six months. (Hear.) No human being supposes that the call now made upon us will be sufficient even for a tenth part of the expenditure that will be incurred by the country. (Hear, hear.) No human being believes that direct taxation, by means of the income-tax, ever can defray the expenditure that must be incurred. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") I say, then, that at the moment you are entering into an expensive war, you have deprived yourselves of the means that were placed at your disposal, that you have cut off a source of revenue which was at your command, that you have reduced your income-tax, and consented to put an end to it altogether in seven years, and you have declared that it is the intention of the Government not to anticipate the revenue of the country, but to make the present generation, year by year, pay the expenses of the war in which you are engaged. (Hear, hear.) Now I tell you that that is simply impracticable. (Hear, hear.)

This was not only a contest of enthusiasm, but of perseverance, and the Government, to which he gave full credit for all it had done to avert war, should appeal to all classes, which felt a common interest in the national honour, and at once pledge itself to carry on to the utmost this most just and righteous war.

The Earl of ABERDEEN replied to Lord Derby's profession of support by trusting that the country would give support of a different kind. Lord Derby had made a personal attack upon him. He was not ashamed of the expressions of kindness regarding himself uttered by the Emperor of Russia. Lord Derby had also had his compliments. Prince Schwartzberg, distinguished among Austrian statesmen as the one bitter-foe of England, had complimented him on his coming into office in 1852; and Lord Malmesbury had

returned profuse expressions of gratitude. Lord Aberdeen was ashamed to say that he had received the congratulations of the Emperor of Russia without acknowledgment, without that sense of gratitude expressed by Lord Malmesbury to the Minister of Austria. Referring to the memorandum of 1844, Lord Aberdeen repeated an account of its origin, as a memorandum of opinions expressed by the Emperor to the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Aberdeen; and then convulsed the House with laughter by reading and commenting upon an account of that origin in the *Press* newspaper.

My lords, many of the observations made by the noble earl on this memorandum, and upon the understanding which he seems to think had been entered into with Russia, I have had the benefit of reading before. (Laughter.) Nay, I should not be very much surprised if they were being made at this very moment in another place. (Laughter.) I have seen them in a publication which is supposed to enjoy some authority; and, at all events, judging from its malignity and misrepresentations, the origin of it perhaps is not very difficult to discover. (Laughter.) I will venture to make a few observations on the last number of this publication. With respect to this memorandum, which the noble earl seems to regard as his grand *cheval de bataille*, but which appears to me to be what is vulgarly called "a mare's nest," this article, which commences with a falsehood—but that was to be expected—says:—

In the year 1844 the Emperor of Russia visited our country. An estrangement having then taken place between England and France, his Majesty deemed the season appropriate for the advancement of a long-cherished project; and he seized the opportunity of personally accomplishing it, with the co-operation of an English Minister, between whom and the Court of St. Petersburg there had existed for thirty years relations of extreme confidence. That Minister was Lord Aberdeen, then Secretary of State in the Government of Sir Robert Peel.

The falsehood to which I alluded is, that there was the slightest misunderstanding between this country and France. I know this estrangement is intended to refer to the Tahiti affair, which did occur in 1844. Unfortunately, however, the Emperor of Russia visited this country in the first week of the June of that year, and the first intelligence of the Tahiti affair was not received until early in the following August; therefore, that misunderstanding could not have invited the Emperor to advance his long-cherished project. The article goes on to state:—

On his return to St. Petersburg the Emperor instructed Count Nesselrode to draw up a memorandum embodying the understanding arrived at during his recent visit, and forward it to Baron Brunnow, accompanied by a private letter from the Emperor to Lord Aberdeen, in which he begged that, if any inaccuracy were found in the document, it might be corrected.

Now, my Lords, I can only say, that I know of no such letter; and I think that my Imperial and Royal correspondence is not so extensive but that I must have recollected such a letter had it been received. The article states that "The Emperor succeeded in his first object: by the advice of Lord Aberdeen, he addressed himself to Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington: his Grace was always favourable to the Russian alliance."—Yes, his Grace was always favourable to the Russian alliance; and why? His Grace was favourable to it for the same reason that he taught me to be favourable to it, and that was, because he thought it favourable to the interests of England: and I regret—though forced into a war which I believe to be just and indispensable—I deeply regret this rupture of friendship; and, therefore, not only was his Grace favourable to the Russian alliance, but I should hope that every man who valued the interests of England was also favourable to it. It would not do to criticize his Grace. No; that was reserved for me. The article continues:—

Sir Robert Peel, full of tariffs, was entirely governed, with respect to external politics, by Lord Aberdeen. It was definitely settled in 1844, between the Emperor of Russia and the English Government, that the partition of Turkey, when it became necessary, should be transacted by Great Britain and the two Imperial Courts, without France.

Yes, my Lords, the writer of this well knew Sir Robert Peel when he talks of his thinking of nothing but tariffs, and of his being, with respect to external politics, entirely governed by Lord Aberdeen! My Lords, I have already said that the Duke of Wellington's opinion was shared by Sir Robert Peel, and I humbly endeavoured to act with them, and up to this hour it has been my endeavour to profit by their precepts and example. I wish to be led by their light and wisdom.

Lord Aberdeen had deprecated and resisted war to the utmost; but he trusted he would not now be found deficient in carrying it on in such a vigorous manner as would lead to peace consistent with honour. In that he was consistent; and the House would recollect that the most virtuous character in the Civil Wars, even while arming himself, murmured, "Peace! peace!" That feeling was uppermost in his heart, and he trusted that it was shared in by the whole House. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of MALMESBURY followed in the spirit of the Earl of Derby: his speech was one of complaint of the manner and matter of Lord Aberdeen's speech on so grave an occasion. He had taken up what he called a scurrilous paper, and had amused their lordships by reading absurd extracts from it, without answering a single argument advanced by Lord Derby. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) The Prime Minister had not thought it worth his while to reply to the eloquent and stinging address delivered by the noble Earl, but had merely repeated that which their lordships, who had nothing better to do, had read last Saturday. If the noble Earl had been paid by the editor to puff this paper and increase its sale, Lord Malmesbury could have understood his object in reading such intolerable rubbish. (Laughter from the Ministerial benches.) He (the Earl) appealed to Lord Granville to confirm a statement of Lord Derby's as to the mysterious way in which the memorandum of 1844 had been handed from one Minister for Foreign Affairs to another.

Lord GRANVILLE confirmed this statement, but said that he was surprised, on reading the document in question, to find that it contained so little.

Lord BROUGHAM commented on the greatness of the contest and the sacrifices it would involve, but happily they were a unanimous Parliament and people. For the southern and central parts of Europe, he owned, he felt considerable anxiety. Nothing was more to be

dreaded than any war of what was commonly called "propagandism;" nothing was more to be dreaded than any appeal to an insurrectionary movement. None had so great an interest as the German Powers in preventing the extension and limiting the duration of the contest which had unhappily begun.

Earl GREY said that, notwithstanding the terms in which the address was expressed, he was ready to accept it, as not implying any opinion of the past, but simply expressing the readiness of the House to support Her Majesty in the struggle which had now become unavoidable; and, as it had now become unavoidable, there was no one who was more desirous than he for the successful termination of that struggle and the honour of the British arms. He entirely concurred in what Lord Derby had said with reference to the financial condition of the country at the commencement of the war. He could not believe but that that condition was one which was likely to lead to very serious embarrassment; and he could not help agreeing with the noble earl that the measures adopted last year, which, with the knowledge of the difficulties impending, were at that time imprudent, and had been too long persevered in, had placed the Government and the country in a situation of very great embarrassment. He also believed that the provision which had been made for the expense of the war was, as the noble earl had stated, altogether inadequate for that object, even if he could hope, as he could not, that hostilities were likely to be concluded in a few months. He feared there was too much of a feeling prevalent in the country that was unsuited to the solemn sense of responsibility which we ought to feel, too much of a presumptuous confidence in ourselves, if not a fierce desire to be engaged in mortal conflict with our enemies, and an unreasoning feeling of animosity, not only against the Emperor of Russia, but also against his people, whom we ought not to regard with any such feelings. He was, however, happy to acknowledge, that these feelings had received no encouragement upon either side of this House. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE wound up the debate in an impressive speech, in which he declared himself ready to share the responsibility of the Government in all their acts from first to last, "both of what had been done and what had not been done—of what had been omitted, not from any negligence, but from deep thought and consideration, with a view to preserve peace." They were indebted to the Emperor of Russia for at least one benefit. He had cemented the bonds of union between France and England. The two countries would now be taught the advantages which might be derived from their reciprocal alliance, and that alliance might be rendered permanent for the common interests of both countries throughout the world, mutually renouncing for themselves all aggrandizement, and, in addition to that renunciation, laying down a system of action in respect to trade and commerce, and modifying the law of nations, in a manner which would be productive of honour and advantage both to us and to France. He did entertain a hope, although it might be a sanguine hope, with regard to the shortness and the ultimate success of the war.

The address was carried *nem. con.*

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the address in reply to the Queen's message in the House of Commons. He adverted to the great changes which had taken place in the internal administration of Turkey during the last thirty or forty years, especially the great improvement in the treatment of the Christian subjects of the Porte, who were allowed the free enjoyment of their religion.

It is not the prospect of the decay of Turkey, it is not the fear of her immediate dissolution (hear, hear), that has incited the Russian Government to demands inconsistent with her independence and to aggressions subversive of her territorial integrity (hear, and cheers); but it has been the fear that the old system of Russia—the system of making progress gradually, of depriving Turkey of her provinces one after another, of interfering more and more with her internal government (hear, hear), would not be successful. (Cheers.) It has been the fear that the Ottoman Government, instead of declining, would exhibit to Europe a spectacle of internal concord and of great external power and strength, which has impelled Russia to what, I believe, will be found an unsuccessful attempt—and what, I think, Russia must herself consider a premature attempt—against the independence of Turkey (hear, hear.) If we look to Russia, we shall observe that while, during the long interval of peace, all the Powers of Europe have been attempting, with more or less success, to improve their internal organization—while they have considered questions of commerce, questions of legislation, questions of justice, with a view to the promotion of the future welfare of their subjects—it has been almost the sole object of the Government of Russia to form and to maintain an overpowering army, to perfect her military organization, and to be ready on any occasion to throw the sword into the balance in her transactions with other Powers of Europe. (Hear, hear.)

Lord John then proceeded to give an outline of the transactions which had terminated in the existing position of affairs, from the question of the Holy Places to the last Vienna note and the declaration of war. In justifying the policy of the Government in this step, he adverted to the opinions of those who believe we should remain altogether apart from the conflicts of other European nations:—

These persons, I say, indifferent to the triumphs at one time of democracy, at another time of despotism, at another time of republicanism, and to the aggressions that are made at different periods in the name of one or the other, may think it right to say, like the philosophic husbandman of Virgil—

"Illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum  
Flexit, et infidos agitant discordia fratres;  
Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro,  
Non res Romanae, perituraque regna—"

(Hear, hear.) But we, Sir, who are following the maxims which, since the time of William III., have governed and actuated the councils of the country—we who have be-



loved that we have a part to play in the great question of the liberties and independence of Europe—we who believe that preponderance cannot be safely allowed to any one Power—we who believe that it is our duty and our interest to throw our weight into the scale in these conflicts, and who believe that this country has risen to power, risen to reputation, risen, I will say, in moral greatness, by the assertion and maintenance of these doctrines—we who have seen the country support them heretofore, and incur great sacrifices for the maintenance of these maxims—maxims which I deem are connected not only with your honour and your dignity, but with your very safety as a nation (cheers)—we, I say, are not prepared to abandon our position in Europe, and we ask you, by agreeing to the address to-night, formally to be prepared to maintain them. (General cheering.)

He might be asked, he continued, two questions. The first was, with what allies we were about to undertake the war? In the first place, we were acting in concurrence with France; and he hoped shortly to lay a convention with France before the House. Austria and Prussia had concurred with us, not only in protocols, but in their recommendation to the Emperor of Russia to accede to the summons to evacuate the Principalities; but while it was perfectly clear what was the interest of the great German Powers, there was no document, or formal agreement, that could be laid before Parliament pledging them to take part in the war. At the same time, those powers had expressed an entire agreement with us as to the necessity of maintaining the independence and integrity of Turkey; and when her Majesty's Government had asked what, in case of a rupture, would be the conduct of Austria, the answer was at the time satisfactory:—

It reserved, however, all application to the Government of Prussia, and my belief is, that if the Government of Prussia had acceded to that proposal, had acceded to the views of Austria, I now should be able to make a most satisfactory communication to the House. (Hear.) But it did not appear to the Prussian Government that they could accede to our proposal. The Prussian Government has stated to the world its views upon this subject. I must say those views at present appear to me to be too narrow. (Hear, hear.) I had always thought that Prussia was a European Power. I had always considered her as one of the principal Powers of Europe. But in the document to which I refer, allusion is made only to German interests—the interests of Prussia towards Germany—and no allusion whatever to her duties towards Europe. (Loud cries of "Hear.") I trust, however, that a short time may bring a communication of another kind. (Hear.) I cannot but think, that if Prussia means to maintain her position in Europe—distinguished as she has been, distinguished as she is, both in arts and in arms—she can hardly allow that the disturbance of the balance of power of Europe, and the immense aggrandizement of Russia which would ensue, can be a matter of indifference to Germany less than to Europe. (Cheers.) But, Sir, I state the case to the House as it is—that negotiations are still going on, and that even the passage of the Danube by the Russian troops has not brought from Austria an immediate declaration that she will be in arms to oppose that aggression. I have stated that I think she would have been prepared, had it not been for an apprehension that, Prussia not concurring in her course, danger might surround her if she proceeded to take that step. But I repeat again what I have always thought with respect to this subject. It is impossible that this war should proceed, and that the great German Powers should not feel that it is their bounden duty, that it is their interest fully as much as it is the interest of England, to assert their independence, and to check this unjust and unprincipled aggression. (Cheers.) Such is my belief, such is my hope upon this subject.

With regard to the second question, as to what were the objects of the war, he could say no more than he considered it his duty to say, and he should think he departed from his duty if he at all restricted the Government of England at any time from assenting to terms of peace which the Government deemed honourable and just; and no terms could be just or honourable that did not provide for the security of the Turkish empire.

With regard to the manner in which that security is to be provided, we all know what are the chances and contingencies of war (hear, hear); we all know how quickly the aspect of Europe may change from one month to another (hear, hear); and I think it would not be right, and that I should be wanting in prudence and in justice to the people of this country, if I were to specify any grounds that were to be required as the grounds of peace. (Hear, hear.) This House well knows, that if terms of peace were to be adopted which they should think insecure or dishonourable, the House has it in its power to rebuke and censure the Ministers who should make such a peace. This power has been exercised, whether wisely or not is not the question, but this power has before now been exercised, and the Ministers who signed the peace which was disapproved, were driven from office for agreeing to such terms. I think the House may be satisfied to leave the question in this position, that, having taken up arms from necessity for the sake of supporting an ally, our first object must be resistance to the aggressor and protection to our ally (cheers), which protection shall continue so long as that ally is threatened by his formidable opponent.

Mr. LAYARD said, no man could have listened to the speech of the noble lord with more satisfaction than he had done, and his satisfaction would have been un-mixed but for doubts as to the sentiments of some of his colleagues, the head of the Government having, a moment before, in another place, expressed sentiments, if not diametrically opposed to, at variance with, those to which Lord John Russell had just given utterance. He then took a very wide view of the Eastern question, beginning with the year 1829, arguing that Lord Aberdeen had, at an early date, abetted the policy of Russia, laying down the doctrine that she had a right to put her own construction upon her own treaties. In 1844, when his lordship was again Foreign Minister, the Emperor of Russia had almost proposed a scheme of partition of the Turkish empire. From an examination of the contents of the bluebooks he contended that the opinions he (Mr. Layard) had expressed last year as to the views and designs of Russia were fully confirmed; and without charging our Government with

connivance, he characterized their policy as hybrid, between connivance and credulity. He maintained first, that Lord J. Russell had not replied to the first proposal for the partition of Turkey with sufficient indignation; secondly, that Lord Clarendon, when he became Foreign Secretary, had treated that idea still more gently, expressing a readiness to discuss it further; thirdly, that secret and confidential despatches were communicated to the *Times*, even before they were known to the whole Cabinet—a charge which he sustained by a variety of internal evidence and comparison of dates and phrases; and fourthly, that the members of the cabinet were divided in their opinions and discordant in their speeches. He censured the proceedings of the Government with relation to the fleet in the Bosphorus; he inveighed against the policy of wringing ungenerous concessions from the so much abused Turks; and warned Ministers that they were likely to be misled in their expectations regarding the conduct of Austria. What he wanted was, he said, that the Government should announce that they would carry on the war with the object of preventing Russia from repeating these aggressions, and restrain her within certain defined limits. He was clearly of opinion that, if we had last year, after the affair of Sinope, sent our fleet into the Black Sea, peace might have been made at once. Declaring his belief that their preparations for war had been late, and were still very deficient, and that their whole policy was vague, indefinite, and planless, the hon. member drew the inference that some perverse spirit thwarted the ministerial councils and frustrated their efforts. To carry on the war with vigour they must get rid of stumbling-blocks.

If we were to go to war and war was inevitable, why not act at once? Why not enter heart and soul in our work, and carry out effectually, and at once, what we professed to undertake? (Cheers.) If Europe was in danger, why stand hesitating? If our allies were assailed why look on? The time for speculation had passed: the moment for action had arrived. (Hear, hear.) This was no period for hesitation; and, if the ship was unmanageable, and the tempest must be allayed, even at the sacrifice of "Jonah" himself, why, throw him overboard. (Loud laughter.)

In conclusion, he assured the House, amidst cheers, that taking up the question with the earnestness that he did, he was actuated by no party feeling whatever, but, on the contrary, with an honest and truthful desire to be useful if he could.

Mr. BRIGHT wished to exonerate himself from any responsibility arising from a war in which he could not concur. He considered it neither just, wise, nor necessary, and cited a number of details from published despatches and other means for the purpose of supporting that conclusion. The Turkish empire, he insisted, was in a condition of decay and of anarchy which had attained a chronic character. He had precisely the same sympathy for what was just with regard to Turkey as any other man could have, but the great question was, not what was just to Turkey, but what was just to this country. (Hear, hear.) There was nothing in the demand of Russia which the Sultan ought to have refused, and would not have conceded, if he had not fancied that a war, with England and France for supporters, was advantageous to his interests. The British Government and ambassador should have insisted on the acceptance of the Menschikoff ultimatum or the Vienna note. If Lord Palmerston were right, Turkey was a growing empire. If so, no immediate or permanent mischief could have happened to Turkey. But if any temporary injury might have arisen, still, Turkey growing a stronger Power from year to year, would have been able to overcome the danger of accepting that note, and peace might have been preserved. The balance of power was really the question upon which the whole matter rested.

Why then did they not go to war with France when France seized on Algiers? That was a portion of Turkey, although, perhaps, not so distinct as the provinces on the Danube. Turkey had tangible sovereign rights there, and when France seized it was not that making the Mediterranean a French lake? and was it not shown how disadvantageous to Turkey it was for another nation to have command of Tunis and Tripoli? But this country had the good sense not to resist, and the result had not been disadvantageous to Europe; this country had not been involved in any risk, and we had had peace with France from that time to this. (Cheers.) They might take another case—the case of the United States. The United States carried on a war which was held to be indefensible and aggressive against Mexico. If he had been a citizen of the United States, he should have condemned that war, as he had often done the policy of the Government of this country (laughter); but it was not thought necessary to involve this country in a war for the support of Mexico, although the Power that was attacking that country lay adjacent to our own dominions. If the balance of power continued to be an argument for war, the pretence for war would never be wanting.

Lord John Russell had repeated the words "integrity and independence of Turkey," as connected, talked of the balance of power—a phrase which no one could comprehend, and of which he desired an explanation, and which was not practically recognized by Europe. Mr. Bright drew a very discouraging picture of the probable eventualities of the war—even so far as Turkey was concerned:—

At the present moment there were no less than three foreign armies on the Turkish soil, or there would be as soon as our own troops arrived; they had 100,000 Russians in Bulgaria; they had the French and English armies approaching the Dardanelles to entrench themselves somewhere and return nobody knew when; that could not contribute to the independence and integrity of any country; but, more than that, they had insurrections in nearly the whole of the Turkish provinces, and insurrections which must, under the circumstances, inevitably extend from the system of government pursued there, and which would be much worse now, inasmuch as the control and authority exercised by the Government to keep peace

formerly were gone, and in their place existed all the license and demoralisation which a bad government engendered, with nothing to keep it down. In addition to those complicated horrors, they had 200,000 men in arms now under the command of Turkey; the state of their finances was already past recovery; and, while they had these foreign armies on their shores their allies were making demands upon the Turkish Government on behalf of the majority of its population. Could anything, he asked—could even the demands of Russia itself—be more destructive of the notion of integrity and independence in the view conveyed by the noble lord, than such demands?

On that day he had read in the second edition of the *Times* a letter from their correspondent at Constantinople, who in reference to the new law for allowing the evidence of Christians in courts of justice, said:—

What was the use of putting such a law as that in force in Constantinople, when they would have no chance of doing so in the provinces, and any honest Turk was so tainted with fanaticism, and with the spirit of his forefathers, that he was the last man who would see with satisfaction a Christian standing up before him as a witness in a court of justice in Turkey.

(Hear, hear.) What, the *Times* correspondent said, Turkey really wanted was, not three foreign armies, or anything our Government was going to give them, but a purer Executive, a better financial administration, and sensible laws (cheers); and that last was a considerable want. By this war Turkey would be impoverished, and if she did fall to pieces Russia would gain far more even than by the original demand. Although Russia might now be humiliated and exhausted, they would have no guarantee that another and still harsher Menschikoff note would not be demanded when she recovered her resources. The hon. member for Aylesbury talked of dismembering Russia, as if it were as easy as taking bail for a man. ["No, no!" from Mr. Layard.] At all events, he said they should take such measures with Russia as would secure Turkey. He (Mr. Bright) could not believe they would attempt to carry on hostilities for such a time. Mr. Bright then dilated with great power and effect upon the consequences of this war upon the people of this country. He reminded country gentlemen that, under the system they were now pursuing, real property would have to bear the greatest portion of the burdens of war. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) If those persons in this country who possessed that description of property which, under the income-tax, could not escape taxation, should have to bear the burden of the war, he would venture to say that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would rather abandon his seat on the Ministerial bench than undertake to retrace or to tread backwards the course which was commenced by Sir R. Peel in 1842. (Hear, and cheers.) The income-tax was the great lever and the powerful weapon with which the landed proprietors of this country must support the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire. He (Mr. Bright) congratulated the landed proprietors in that House that every man of them had a Turk upon his back. (Laughter.) He considered it most unfortunate that this country, when in a prosperous condition, was not only placed in the position of having to discharge its duties towards its own population, but of having to discharge duties towards a country containing 20,000,000 of inhabitants or more, for whom England was pledged to spend its blood and treasure, in order that that country might be maintained permanently in a condition of political integrity and independence. Then, there was the Reform Bill to be abandoned, which, it was well known, he did not think an unmixed blessing (laughter), and which, in all probability, would not pass if it were submitted to the consideration of the House. Of course the war would have a disastrous effect upon trade. The Russian trade, whatever its extent might be, must be given up under the orders of the Government, for it would in future be a criminal act to trade with Russia. The German trade must necessarily be very considerably affected. The Levant trade, from the state of affairs existing in Greece and in Syria, must be almost entirely extinguished. All trade property must diminish, while, at the same time, the burdens of the country were increasing. The property in the funds had already fallen to the extent of £120,000,000. The property in railways had fallen 25 per cent., the diminution of value being no less than £80,000,000. Here, then, was a loss of £200,000,000. It might be some consolation if they knew that they were sustaining the independence of Turkey; but, having been the means of setting three foreign armies upon Turkish territory, having exhausted the resources of that country, and having done more to destroy its power than the Russians themselves, he complained that they did not get from the Government that for which they had contracted. He wished also to call the attention of the Government to this circumstance—that our alliances were themselves extremely difficult and dangerous things. The Turkish Government were now bound not to make peace without the consent of England and France, and her Majesty's Government had entered into a compact with France which might lead to great difficulties at some period of the transactions that might follow. He declared, looking at the whole of this question, after studying the blue books and the secret correspondence that had been produced, knowing what he knew of Turkey and of Russia, seeing what he had seen of Prussia and of Austria, and feeling the enormous dangers to which this country was hurrying, that he was amazed at the policy her Majesty's Government had pursued, and he was horrified at the results to which he thought that policy must naturally tend. He did not say this in any spirit of hostility to her Majesty's Government, but it was a matter affecting the character and vital interests of the empire. He might be told that the war was so popular that it was really monstrous to oppose it:—

Now, he was quite sure that the war was not popular in the House of Commons. His experience, since the



commencement of the session, satisfied him that the members of that House entertained a very serious view of the responsibilities which devolved upon them, and of the calamities to which the country was tending; and his opinion and estimation of the House of Commons had been greatly raised by the observations he had heard made on this important question by many hon. members on both sides. When he was told of the popularity of the war, however, he would ask, what was more popular than the American war? Was not the French war popular? Were not both these wars supported by the press? Had it not been asserted that the war of 1803 was stimulated, and that peace was almost rendered impossible, by the conduct of the English press? He (Mr. Bright) must say, for himself, that he did not care one single straw, with respect to his conduct in that House, for what was popular. He cared only for what appeared to him to be wise and just with regard to the great and permanent interests of the country (cheers); and he would despise from his heart any man who said a syllable in favour of a war like this—or of any war which he believed might have been avoided—merely on the ground that certain newspapers or certain people out of doors chose to make a noise about it and to urge the Government to enter upon war with greater alacrity. The past events of the history of this country taught him (Mr. Bright) that our intervention in the quarrels between European nations was not only unnecessary, but most calamitous. They never succeeded in the objects with which they entered upon these interventions; they found themselves loaded with £300,000,000 of debt, and Europe almost universally more enchaind than it was before England made a single effort to deliver it from political tyranny. He (Mr. Bright) was one of those who believed that if this country had adopted, within the last seventy years, the principle of non-intervention in every case where its interests or its territory were not directly and obviously affected, they would have saved so much that the pauperism and the brutal crime by which the kingdom was overrun might have been avoided—that the country might have been a garden, and that every person who trod the soil might have been fully and sufficiently educated. Certainly, if that principle had been acted upon, they would have had less of military glory. They would have had neither Trafalgar nor Waterloo, but they might have set the example of a Christian nation, free in its institutions, courteous and just to all foreign states, and resting its policy on the unchangeable foundations of Christian morality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. BALL agreed with the hon. member for Manchester, that not one of the grounds he had mentioned as having been urged as reasons for undertaking the war was just or satisfactory, though he thought this or any other war could be justified when undertaken for the maintenance in civilized society of the principles of right and justice. He did not consider with the hon. member that selfishness should be the ruling principle of nations, any more than it should be the motive of individuals.

The Marquis of GRANBY emphatically expressed his mistrust of Lord Aberdeen.

Lord DUDLEY STUART wanted to see the war carried out with vigour. He confessed matters in the Black Sea bore a very ugly aspect. He did not desire that the war should end in the mere re-establishment of the *status quo*, and he believed that if such were its termination the country would feel they had been governed by men who had not appreciated the position in which they had been placed, and who had not been fit to direct the councils of a great nation. (Cheers.)

Lord PALMERSTON declined to enter into matters of detail, and confined himself chiefly to replying to Mr. Bright. With respect to the Vienna note, which Mr. Bright thought so harmless, he said:—

Why, it is impossible for any man not to see that if, by a concession from the Sultan, the Emperor had been made the arbiter of all the rights—general, civil, and political—of the whole Christian population of the Turkish empire, the sovereignty of the Sultan would have been held simply at the will and discretion of the Emperor of Russia. (Loud cheers.) And that was his object, and the greatest move it was that has for a long course of time been made towards the extinction and partition of the Turkish empire. (Hear.)

He showed that the Christian sympathies of Russia were but the instruments of spoliation; and adduced the energy exhibited by the Porte, the freedom of her commerce, her reforms, and the sagacity evinced in the recent transactions, as disproofs of decay. On the financial point he drew a picture of Mr. Bright casting up the comparative estimates of the cost of resisting an invader or of submitting to him, and being guided by the balance as shown in £ s. d. Lord Palmerston preferred the true balance of power, the combination of weaker states to prevent one strong state from acquiring a strength dangerous to their liberties and independence of action, it is self-defence qualified by foresight. "There are things for which peace may be advantageously sacrificed, and there are calamities which nations may endure still worse than war. (Hear, hear.) This has been the opinion of men of all ages, whose conduct has been admired by their contemporaries, and has obtained for them the approbation of posterity." (Cheers.)

The question is (said the noble lord in conclusion) not whether sooner or later these reforms shall take place in Turkey, for they must inevitably take place, but the question we have to consider is this, whether Europe is to lie prostrate at the feet of one great overwhelming Power (hear); whether one Power is to bestride the globe, from north to south, from the Baltic to the Mediterranean, to dictate to Germany, and to domineer over Turkey, to have the whole of the rest of Europe at its mercy to deal with it as it pleases; or whether that power shall be taught that there are limits to the ambition even of a Czar (cheers), to the conquests even of a military empire of which one may say, that the whole territory is one great camp, and the population one regimental depot; that in spite of the power which the sovereign may be able to sway, in spite of the military resources which he is able to command, there does exist in Europe a respect for the principle of national independence, that there does exist in the Powers of Europe a determination to resist overwhelming encroachments in any one Power, be that Power what it may, and that we are able, as we are willing, by arms, as resort to arms has become necessary, to maintain by land and by sea the liberties of Europe and

the independence of nations. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. DISRAELI would support the address, considering that to declare war was a real prerogative of the Crown, and that this was not an occasion to enter into matters of policy. Nevertheless, Mr. Disraeli did enter, and at very great length, into the whole policy of the Government in its relations with Russia. He observed that there were two classes of opinions among statesmen, one believing in the vitality of Turkey, the other that she was in a state of hopeless decrepitude. Lord Aberdeen, he said, had never concealed that he was a disciple of the last class, never pretending that he believed in the vitality of Turkey. It was on record, he said, that his lordship had agreed with the Russian Government that the Turkish force in the Mediterranean should be blockaded, and it was owing solely to the Duke of Wellington that that agreement had been repudiated. He maintained that a conflict between British sentiments and Russian sentiments had brought the country to its present position; that the war might have been prevented; and that it was owing to the accident of Lord Aberdeen being at the head of the Government that we were now involved in hostilities.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied briefly, but closely, and principally to points raised by Mr. Disraeli. He denied that there was any difference between himself and Lord Clarendon; and he completely established the fact that there was nothing in the memorandum of 1844—declaring Russia and England "mutually penetrated"—with the conviction that the Porte should be assisted to maintain itself—which ought to have occasioned mistrust on the part of this Government.

Finally, the address was carried, *non exp.* On inquiry by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the SPEAKER agreed that the usual practice is for an address to be carried up by a committee, but that a departure from this practice is open to the House. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the address be presented by the whole House. Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion; and it passed *non exp.* Lord JOHN RUSSELL invited the House to meet at half-past two o'clock on Monday; intimating that her Majesty would be prepared to receive the address at three.

#### THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the LORD CHANCELLOR read her Majesty's gracious reply to the address which had that day been presented to the Queen by a deputation of the whole House, in answer to the Royal message respecting the declaration of war with Russia.

In the House of Commons a large number of members was present, according to the resolution agreed to on Friday, at half-past two o'clock, and, upon the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, went in procession to Buckingham Palace, to present to the Queen the address in answer to her Majesty's gracious message.

Meeting again at half-past five, the SPEAKER reported to the House the Queen's reply to their address. The royal answer ran as follows:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. The declaration of your sentiments on this occasion affords me great satisfaction, and I rely with confidence on your co-operation in the measures which I consider necessary for the honour of the Crown and the welfare of my people.

#### BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

On the order for going into committee on the Bribery, &c., Bill, on Monday, Mr. V. SMITH moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, intending to propose, if this motion were agreed to, that the Bribery Prevention Bill and the Controverted Elections, &c., Bill, should be referred to the same committee. The questions involved in these three bills, he observed, concerned not merely the convenience, but the character and honour of the House, and the provisions required great caution and deliberation.

This motion was seconded by Mr. DEEDS, and opposed by Lord J. RUSSELL, who said its adoption would be equivalent to postponing the measure until another session, since the bills would not come back from the select committee before May or June. Mr. WALPOLE thought, on the whole, it was not advisable to send the bills to a select committee. Colonel SIZEMORE uttered a sweeping denunciation against all the three bills. Mr. PHINN supported the motion for a reference, observing that not fewer than ten statutes were wholly, or in part, repealed by the Bribery Bill, and portions, upon which difficult questions had arisen, were incorporated in it—a process demanding careful consideration.

The motion for reference to a select committee, which was opposed by Mr. PIGOTT, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. CROSSLEY, and supported by Mr. I. BUTT, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. PACKE, and Lord HOTHAM, upon a division, was negatived by 146 to 76, and the House thereupon went into committee on the bill.

Two of the clauses occupied the entire evening, and the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

#### CHURCHES IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Earl of HARROWBY, in moving the second reading of the Church Building Act Amendment Bill, in the House of Lords, on Monday, which applied to the metropolis, stated that there were many churches in the City of London which were almost deserted in consequence of the population having left their localities, whilst in some of the suburban parishes there were large populations with very few churches; and the object of the bill was to remedy this anomalous state of things, which gave rise to many moral and social evils arising from a want of religious training. The bill would not be confined to the City of London, but would extend to several of the cathedral cities, where, as in the case of Norwich, Chester, York, and other places, the inhabitants had preferred to leave the crowded lanes around the old parish churches, and to seek healthier and more agreeable habitations in the suburbs. The parties who were proposed to be entrusted with the arrangements would be, first, the bishop of the diocese, after due notice had been given; secondly, the archbishop; and, lastly, the commis-

sioners for building and endowing churches. He thought that the required concurrence of all these authorities would give a sufficient guarantee against any rash or ill-advised proceedings under the bill. It had been suggested that it would have been better to have drawn up a schedule of all the parishes to which it was intended to apply. But he would remind the House that the changes which the measure, it was hoped, would bring about, could not be effected all in a moment. It would be necessary to consult the wishes of the parties, and to consider all the circumstances of the localities; and it would, therefore, be better to make the measure a general one; and one that would be capable of application as opportunity offered. The bill would give some facilities of disposing of patronage, with a view to the endowment of inadequately endowed churches; but as it was proposed to send the measure before a select committee, it would be necessary to state more precisely its provisions. The sites upon which the churches in the City of London stood, without reckoning the burial-grounds, would probably realise half a million; and with that there might be some prospect of meeting the wants of the age; otherwise, the case seemed to him to be perfectly hopeless. They might, indeed, in the course of some years, build fifty or sixty new churches, miserably endowed, but by that means they would never overtake the growing evil; and, therefore, he entreated their lordships to consent to the second reading. (Hear, hear.)

Earl POWIS objected to the loose wording of the bill, which rendered it difficult to ascertain to what localities it would be applicable. He thought the measure would not prove so innocent as it seemed to be at the first glance.

The Bishop of LONDON explained that all the provisions of the bill were conditional. He supported it as being absolutely necessary in the present condition of the metropolis.

Lord ST. LEONARD's contended that all the churches which were to be pulled down under the provisions of the measure should be determined upon and designated before the bill was allowed to pass.

The bill was then read a second time and referred to a select committee.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the number of commitments for petty larcenies which it had been his duty to try in the recent circuit, for which trivial offences the individuals committed had, in many cases, suffered a much longer period of imprisonment before trial than would have been awarded to them upon conviction. Such a state of things ought not to be allowed to remain; and he suggested, that justices in petty sessions should have, in such cases, power of exercising summary jurisdiction. The LORD CHANCELLOR agreed that the matter is one which Government ought to take into consideration, and engaged that it should receive attention.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on moving, on Thursday, that the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill be committed *pro forma*, announced that he had abandoned his intention to move the restoration of the clauses as to real estate. Lord ST. LEONARD's urged the desirableness of confining the jurisdiction to one branch of the Court of Chancery. Lord BROUGHAM concurred in this suggestion. After some conversation, their lordships went into committee *pro forma*. On Monday, the bill was re-committed and the clauses passed after some discussion.

On the 11th inst., Lord John Russell is to move the adjournment of the House of Commons to Monday the 24th. The Lords adjourn from the 11th to the 27th inst.

The second reading of the University Bill is fixed for Friday next.

Lord PALMERSTON has again given a vague promise of a measure on Church-rates; but Sir W. CLAY has given notice that, if Her Majesty's Government did not bring in a bill for the abolition of the impost, he will, at an early period after Easter, submit a motion to the House on the subject.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, on Friday, presented a petition, signed, in twenty-four hours, by above 7,600 inhabitants of the borough of Preston, in the county of Lancaster, complaining of the manner in which the laws for the maintenance of peace and order are administered by the local authorities in that borough. The hon. member gave notice that he should move for a committee of inquiry into the subject immediately after Easter.

Sir E. DERING is to ask Lord John Russell, on Monday next, whether he intends to proceed with the New Reform Bill on the 27th inst.

The LORD CHANCELLOR has announced his intention, immediately after the Easter recess, to introduce a bill on the subject of matrimonial jurisdiction.

The Parliamentary Oaths Bill is postponed till after Easter.

Lord SYMOUR, on Friday, inquired if a bill would be introduced for the purpose of compelling parishes to provide burial-grounds in cases where the present burial-grounds had been closed by his (the Secretary of State's) authority? Viscount PALMERSTON said the question was one of very serious importance. Most of the parishes had already taken active steps to provide new burial-grounds; but some, he was concerned to say, had not. It would be very desirable to introduce some legislative enactment to compel such parishes to do so; but there would be considerable difficulty in framing a bill for that purpose. The subject, however, should be attended to, and if he could frame any provisions that would be of any practical value, he should feel it his duty to introduce them in Parliament. (Cheers.)

The third reading of the North London Railway Bill on Monday gave rise to considerable discussion, in the course of which Mr. CARDWELL announced that, on Thursday next, he should state the course which the



Government meant to pursue with regard to the general question of railway legislation. The bill, as well as several other railway bills which stood on the paper for progress, were postponed until Monday next, in consequence of this announcement.

Sir W. B. SMITH, on Thursday, presented a petition from the firm of Sturgeon and Sons, of Grays, Essex, praying that, in justice both to the Government and to themselves, a further and immediate inquiry should be made, not only with respect to the hay which had been returned, but the whole of the 4,000 bales which had been prepared for the Government, in order that the stain upon their reputation which, until the late most lamentable *ex parte* attack, had been without blemish, might be removed.

#### THE NEW SLAVERY STRUGGLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Stowe, as might be expected, has not remained silent during the agitation respecting the extension of slavery to the Nebraska territory. She has issued an address "To the Women of the Free States of America on the Present Crisis in our Country." Should this aggression of the slave power be submitted to in silence, there yet remains one more step to be apprehended, viz., the legalising of slavery throughout the free States. By the decision of the Supreme Court in the Lemmon case, it may be declared lawful for slave property to be held in the northern free States. Should this come to pass, it is no more improbable that there may be, four years hence, slave depots in New York city, than it was four years ago that the South would propose a repeal of the "Missouri Compromise."

Mrs. Stowe observes, that never was there a great interest agitating the community, when woman's influence was not felt for good or for evil.

At the time when the struggle for the abolition of the slave-trade was convulsing England, women contributed more than any other labourers to that great triumph of humanity. The women and children of England, to a great extent, refused to receive into their families the sugar raised by the suffering slave. Seventy thousand families refused the use of sugar, as a testimony to their abhorrence of the manner in which it was produced. At that time women were unwearied in passing from house to house, distributing tracts and books, and presenting the subject in families.

One lady alone called on and conversed in this way with more than two thousand families, and others were not behind her in their labours.

The women all over England were associated in corresponding circles for prayer and for labour. Petitions to Government were gotten up and signed by women.

During my recent visit in England I was called to the bedside of an aged mother in Israel, whose prayers and labours on earth are well nigh ended, but who had borne this sacred cause in her heart from the very commencement. I was never more impressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hand solemnly in prayer to God that He would bless the labours for the cause of the slave in America, and at last bring on the final abolition of slavery throughout the world.

Women of America! we do not know with what thrilling earnestness the hopes and the eyes of the world are fastened on our country, and with what intenseness they desire that we should take decided ground for universal liberty. This sacred desire is spread through the lower and working classes of other countries, as well as through those in higher ranks.

When I was in England, although I distinctly stated that the raising of money was no part of my object, and, on account of the state of my health, declined to take any responsibility of that kind, yet money was actually pressed upon me unsolicited, from the mere impulse to do something for this cause. Most affecting letters were received from poor working men and women, inclosing small sums, in postage stamps, for this object.

Nor has this feeling been confined to England alone in France, Switzerland and Germany, there has been the same deep emotion. A lady in Stuttgart undertook to make a collection for an American anti-slavery fair, and while contributions from all ranks freely flowed in, a poor peasant and his wife in the neighbourhood took down from the walls of their cottage two prints, probably the only superfluities they possessed on earth, and sent them to the collection.

During my stay, I heard from Christians of all denominations how deeply their souls had been moved in prayer for America, in view of this evil. A Catholic lady from the old town of Orleans wrote of her intention to offer special supplications after the manner of her faith. In a circle of Protestant pastors and Christians in Switzerland, I heard the French language made eloquent in pleadings with God that America might have grace given her to right the cause of the oppressed.

Why all this emotion in foreign lands? Is it not because the whole world has been looking towards America with hope, as a nation specially raised up by God to advance the cause of liberty and religion?

We are glad to find that the clergy of New York have taken a prominent position against the Nebraska Bill: A petition to Congress, circulated during a few days, was signed by 151 names of the various denominations of Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran and Unitarian clergymen, embracing the most conservative and moderate of the clergy. New York papers of a later date state that 3,000 clergymen have despatched to Congress a protest, about 200 feet long, against the Bill.

A debate, extending over three days, which concluded on Saturday evening, has occupied the attention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the subject of limited liability. The council, to whom the question was referred by the general body at their recent annual meeting, had adopted a resolution recommending a change in the law, so as to legalize limited liability partnerships. The result of the debate is, the adoption of the council's proposition by a majority of 27 to 18. The question, however, is deemed so important that a poll is to be taken after the publication in a pamphlet of the whole discussion.

#### Foreign and Colonial News.

##### FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* states that 4,000 French troops, sent to the East, were to have reached Gallipoli on Monday last; and that altogether 15,000 troops have left France and Algiers. The remainder of the army, 50,000 strong, would be assembled in Turkey by the 1st of May. It is added that measures have been taken to reinforce this army to any extent which circumstances may require. The *Moniteur* says, 20,078 men and 365 horses have now sailed for the Levant. The news given by the *Moniteur*, that the whole of the French army will not arrive in Turkey before May, has taken by surprise many who did not know of the want of preparation on the part of the French Marine for the transport of troops. The subject has given rise to a violent scene in the Council of Ministers. The Emperor, it is affirmed, was astonished at the revelation, and gave vent to his anger against the Minister in no measured terms. The delay is attributed partly to the lengthened illness of Marshal St. Arnaud, late Minister of War, and partly to the extensive reductions in the army of late, made with the view of meeting financial exigencies, and satisfying the fears of alarmists in England.

The loan has been amazingly successful. No less than 467,000,000 francs has been subscribed; of which 250,000,000 have been subscribed in the departments, and 214,000,000 in Paris. The number of subscribers for 50 francs of rente is upwards of 60,000, and the loan is subscribed by 98,000 persons.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on Saturday, M. Perret, the reporter of the committee on the affair of M. de Montalembert, presented a report against the prosecution desired by the Government.

A deputation of several Chambers of Commerce was received by the Emperor in a private audience, to ascertain whether the Universal Exhibition of Industry would take place. The Emperor replied that it would, and that the more certainly, because he could assure them that the war would be speedily terminated.

It is reported that Louis Napoleon has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, reminding him of his promise to consider the crossing of the Danube by the Russians as a *casus belli*, and to urge him to immediate action accordingly.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a long pastoral letter to the clergy and faithful of the diocese, in which he orders that prayers shall be offered up for the success of the French arms in the East.

The report that the Government has lent ten millions of francs to Turkey is officially confirmed.

The price of wheat continues to rise in Paris and the neighbourhood, as well as at Marseilles.

The *Moniteur* contains a notice about the seizure of enemy's property in neutral vessels, identical with the English notification. It also announces, that the French Government will not at present grant letters of marque.

##### THE LATE DUKE OF PARMA.

The Duke of Parma expired on Monday evening week, of the injuries inflicted by an assassin. The fatal blow was given on Sunday evening, in the street, at a quarter to six o'clock. The assassin is still unknown. A number of arrests have been made. The Duchess of Parma has assumed the regency during the minority of the young Duke Robert, born July 9, 1848. The Ministry of Parma is dissolved, and the Englishman, Baron Thomas Ward, has received orders to quit the country and never to return to it.

The refugees from Parma, who had established themselves at Stradella, as soon as they learnt the death of the Duke, returned to their homes, after a short struggle with the douaniers.

The Duke of Parma declared his duchy in a state of siege in 1848, and the state of siege continues to this day. He closed every college, school, and seminary in 1848, and the youth of the duchy have ever since been denied all education either at home or abroad. He used the public moneys to any extent, and at any time it suited his purpose; he fixed no limits to the civil list, and gave no account of either revenue or expenditure. He allowed no security for life or freedom. He submitted young men of good family and blameless conduct to arbitrary arrests, flogging, and the greatest indignities—without cause, without trial, without redress. He was only thirty-one years of age. He married the daughter of the Duke of Berri, and sister of the Duke of Bordeaux (Count de Chambord), by whom he leaves four children. The second, Hereditary Prince, was born on the 9th July, 1848.

##### AUSTRALIA.

By the overland mail, advices have arrived from Melbourne to the 30th and Sydney to the 25th January.

The Committee of the Legislative Council of Victoria had presented a report on the constitution, and a bill had been brought in. It proposes that there should be two Houses, both elective: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, to be composed of twenty-five members, elected from among persons possessed of a freehold worth £10,000 or £1,000 per annum; the constituency to consist of persons having a freehold to the value of £1,000 or £100 per annum, a leasehold paying £300 annually, squatters holding 8,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle, graduates of British universities, barristers, solicitors, medical practitioners, and ministers of religion. The members to retire in rotation; the Crown to have no power of dissolving the House; no addition to be made to the number of its members. The House of Assembly is to be chosen from persons possessing freeholds worth £1,000 or £100 a year; and the electors are to be persons having freeholds worth £100 or £10 a year, or leaseholds paying £10 a year, or holding a license to occupy Crown-land for twelve months. The House to endure

for three years. Thus diggers, as such, will have no votes. Two members of the Executive will represent the Government in each House; the Governor will have a veto on all legislation; and he will have the state patronage. The Governor's salary to be £10,000 a year, with £5,000 for household expenses. It is proposed to set apart £50,000 a year for the support of public worship; and a civil list is included as a *sine qua non*. Such are the general provisions of the measure.

It would seem that the French navy in the South Seas exceeds both the English and American together. The colonists were apprehensive of buccaneers bearing French or Russian flags.

The proposal for an Upper House, nominated for life by the Crown, in New South Wales, has been modified to one of five years. The act was read a third time on the 21st December, and on the following day the Council was prorogued till the 7th February. Mr. Deas Thompson and Mr. Wentworth had left Sydney for England, authorised by the Council to support the Constitution Bill.

The Executive Government of New South Wales has advanced £3,000 to defray the expense of sending specimens of Australian productions to the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

In 1853 the export of gold from Victoria was about £14,000,000, and from New South Wales £6,000,000.

##### AMERICAN NOTES.

A new ground of quarrel between the United States and Spain has sprung up. It appears that the steamship *Black Warrior* had been seized by the Cuban authorities at Havannah. *Black Warrior* by the Cuban authorities at Havannah. The story is, that the *Black Warrior*, laden with cotton at Mobile, and bound for New York, touched at Havannah; and that there she was seized for an alleged infringement of the revenue-laws, namely, having cotton on board not included in the manifest. The schooner *John S. Gettings* was also seized. It is asserted that no portion of the cotton was shipped for Havannah. Roused by this act, President Pierce has sent a message to Congress, intimating that the outrage is clearly made out, and that he shall expect full indemnity from the Spanish Government. If the demands be rejected, the President states that he will not fail to use the authority and means at his disposal to ensure the observance of just rights, and to vindicate the honour of the American flag; and he suggests that Congress should make immediate provision for any emergency that may arise. The President dwells on the fact that Cuba is close at hand; that similar outrages have been previously inflicted; and that instead of having to seek redress at Madrid, there should be some means of redressing complaints in Cuba. Among the passengers of the *Arctic*, which arrived last week at Liverpool, was a messenger who bears instructions to Mr. Soule, at Madrid, directing him to press for immediate satisfaction for the outrage. The subject creates great excitement throughout the Union, under cover of which, it is said, that a new filibustering expedition is being prepared. Letters from Havannah state that the *Black Warrior* still remained in possession of the Cuban authorities.

The Nebraska Bill had met with a check in the House of Representatives, by being referred to a committee of the whole. The motion to this effect was made and advocated by Mr. Cutting, who avowed himself strongly in favour of the principle of the bill, but desired to have it freely discussed, believing that nothing was necessary to commend it, in its essential features, to the people of the north as well as the south, but a proper understanding of its merits and bearings. Mr. Cutting, however, expressed his desire that it should be amended in some particulars. Of the 110 votes in favour of the motion, all but nine were given by representatives from the non slave-holding States. Of the nine from the slave-holding States, six were given by Whigs, and three by Democrats. Of the 95 noes, 27 are from non slave-holding States and 68 from slave-holding States. All from non slave-holding States who voted against the motion are Democrats. Fourteen southern Whigs voted against it, and six for it.

The steamer *I. Avery* had been lost on the Mississippi, by striking on a snag, and went down two minutes afterwards. From sixty to seventy lives were lost.

At Newhaven a serious riot had occurred between the students of Yale College and a party of drunken Irishmen, during which pistols were discharged and dirks used freely. A man named O'Neil was killed, and several others received severe wounds.

The Cherokee nation have passed resolutions, through their national council, stating their opposition to the passage of emigrants through their country, also against their wintering in their territories. They likewise complain against the residence of free negroes.

The Canadian papers from the West and Upper Canada are filling with accounts of destructive freshets. The amount of property swept away is very considerable, and the bridges demolished will cause a serious interruption to traffic.

##### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Russian Ministers Brunow and Kisseleff have recently had an interview at Brussels. M. Brunow travelled from Darmstadt to Brussels for that purpose.

The son of Abbas Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt—a youth of sixteen—is to be married to one of the Sultan's daughters, six years of age. It is surmised that the Sultan, straitened by want of cash, has an eye to the rich presents which the Pasha must send on this occasion.

The Horticultural Society of Toulouse has sent a monster bouquet to the Empress of the French; it contains 10,000 violets and 300 camellias, most tastefully arranged.

The trade of Holland is in a state of stagnation, in consequence of the warlike movements,



The great Ganges Canal, the most important public work yet executed in India, is to be opened on the 8th of this month.

A young man at Dosche, in the department of the Aube, has murdered two young women and destroyed himself, all by pistol-shots. The women lived in the same house with the murderer, and he hated them on account of the influence they exercised over his father.

The famous car of Jaggerhaut of Mulies, near Serampore, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th February. The "proprietors," plunged in grief, look upon it as a sign of the fury of their god. Cause unknown.

The works of the Sydney and Paramatta Railway are progressing rapidly. The workmen have been kept together by paying them much higher wages than had been contracted for.

Victoria, the port of Lyttelton in New Zealand, has launched the first vessel built there, of native timber, a little bark of twenty tons.

San Francisco spends 3,700 dollars a month on public schools, which educate 1,400 children.

The city of San Francisco is now lighted with gas; three miles and a half of pipe have been laid in the streets.

Chinese immigration to California has re-commenced. The last advices tell of the arrival of 800 Celestials at San Francisco, by three vessels.

The King of Prussia is suffering from the effects of an accident, politely traced to his shortsightedness. As he was walking in the garden of the palace at Charlottenberg, he struck his forehead against a branch of a tree, and hurt an eye. The latest accounts say that he is ill of a low fever; that his face is swollen; that the wound has suppurated, and that erysipelas has ensued.

The Emperor of the French has given a gold medal to Mr. Yeales, master of the English brig Dantzic, for saving the crew of a French brig. He has also sent a silver medal to Boxwell, a sailor, and a sum of money to be divided among the rest of the crew of the Lyme Regis life-boat, for saving French mariners.

Some Italian emigrants have been arrested in Paris. Proclamations intending to forward a revolutionary movement in Lombardy were found upon them.

By advices from Jamaica to March 7, we learn that the "bill for the better government of the island, and raising a revenue in support thereof," passed through the House of Assembly on the 28th February, by a majority of fifteen to three. The cholera has broken out in the island. Great dissatisfaction continues in the different West India islands in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops.

The *Univers* states, on the authority of a letter from Rome of the 20th, that the assassin of Count Rossi has at last been found out, and has been arrested.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Santa Anna, the President of Mexico. Fourteen persons had been arrested and sentenced to banishment. Great dissatisfaction prevailed in Mexico in consequence of Santa Anna resorting to a conscription to raise a standing army.

## Postscript.

### THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

This morning's intelligence from the seat of war is not important, although several events of significance in connexion with the Eastern question are recorded. First there is no doubt of a rupture between the Porte and Greece, the Greek minister at Constantinople, M. Metaxas, having received his passport. The representatives of France and England notified to the Greek Cabinet that their Governments would hold Greece responsible for the consequences of the rupture. Next it is stated that the Montenegrins have received "positive orders" from St. Petersburg, to attack the Turkish province of Herzegovina, and that Russian couriers are passing in rapid succession between Russia and Montenegro. Then we have reports of great discontent amongst the mercantile classes in Russia, and lastly the extraordinary statement that, though on the 24th the combined fleets had sailed for Varna, on the 25th they had again entered Beicos Bay. Experience, however, admonishes us not to draw too hasty conclusions from such suspicious events. We believe the admirals of the Black Sea fleets have been hardly dealt with, and the reports of movements on the part of Russian squadrons have turned out generally to be unfounded, while the cruizers in the Euxine have never ceased their activity. On the 6th of March the Circassians by mistake fired on the *Sampson* and *Cacicque* steamers. The Russians have destroyed only their smaller forts on the Circassian coast. The larger, such as Anapa and Sukhem-Kalé have received reinforcements.

No further light has yet been thrown upon the insurrection in Albania, but it appears from Athens, under date March 31st, that Preveza is blockaded, and that the citadel of Arta has not been taken.

Advices from Constantinople confirm the report of the Russian disaster at Turtukai, and state the Russian loss at between 2,000 and 2,600 men. It is believed that the Ottoman force in the Dobrudja was falling

back, according to orders, upon Trajan's wall, which is well fortified, and where the Russians will have to encounter about 60,000 Turks. The success of the Russians in crossing the Lower Danube appears to have been complete. It is now beyond all doubt that the mouths of that great European river are completely held by the Russians; the St. George's mouth has been rendered impassable; the Sulina mouth is barricaded by a chain, in addition to the bar of mud or sand which the Russians have allowed to accumulate; and the occupation of the forts on the right bank is evidently intended to secure to Russia an absolute command of the river. The angle or delta of the Danube from Czernawoda to Galatz, and along the shore of Bessarabia to the sea, was defended on the river side by the forts of Hirsova, Matschin, Isakcha, and Tultscha; and all these points seem to have been taken or invested by the Russians between the 23rd and the 28th of March. They crossed the Danube in three or four divisions at or opposite Brailow, Galatz, and Ismail, on bridges formed at these different points upon rafts moored in the stream, the whole operation being under the immediate command of General Luders, acting under the orders of Prince Gortschakoff and General Schilder. At Matschin the Russians suffered some loss by the fire from the Turkish batteries; but the Turks are stated to have evacuated their entrenchments in the ensuing night. At Galatz, General Luders crossed in person without opposition at the head of thirteen battalions. General Ouschakoff encountered a more vigorous resistance in his passage from Ismail to Tultscha, where the troops had to land under fire, and the Turkish entrenchments on the right bank were taken by assault, with considerable loss. All the fortified places in the Dobrudscha, with the exception, perhaps, of Tultscha, are in the hands of the Russians, who are razing them to the ground. There are rumours of treachery on the part of the Turkish commanders of the different fortresses. The Turks have been repelled from every part of the left bank of the Danube, except Kalafat.

The *Independent* *Belge* positively asserts that the Russians had succeeded in disembarking 4,000 men from Odessa and Sebastopol on the island of Dunavetz, on the Dobrudja, at the entrance of the St. George's mouth of the Danube. Having accomplished this service the five Russian steamers regained the port of Odessa. The report requires confirmation.

Letters from Trebisonde of March 14, bring the important news of an official declaration of absolute neutrality on the part of the Persian Government. 10,000 Persian troops have been discharged or sent home on furlough.

At a ministerial council held at Paris on Saturday, it was resolved to raise 150,000 recruits this year instead of the usual number of 80,000. This determination is said to have been taken in consequence of despatches from M. de Bourqueney, the French ambassador at Vienna.

The committee of the Chamber to which the demand of the Prussian Government for a loan of 30,000,000 dollars had been referred agrees to report unanimously in favour of the vote; but the resolution adopted by the committee expressly states that, to meet the imminent danger of war, the Chamber cannot refuse to vote the supplies required to defend the honour and independence of the country, inasmuch as the King's Government has declared "that it intends to persevere for the future in the course of policy followed up to this time in conjunction with the Cabinets of Vienna, Paris, and London, but more especially with Austria and the German States—namely, to labour for the restoration of peace, on the basis of right, as it has been laid down in the protocols of Vienna, and reserving to itself the power of deciding in favour of an active intervention."

### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Bills of Exchange Bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, and ordered to be referred to the select committee on the Common Law Procedure Bill.

The Chimney-sweepers Bill was ordered to be referred to a select committee, on the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, who regretted to state to their lordships that matters were as bad as ever, perhaps worse. No less than 4,000 children of tender years were still consigned to this disgusting and unnecessary employment. This occurred in the provinces, not in London, for in the metropolis every chimney was swept by machine.

Certain returns as to the wives and children of soldiers serving in the East, were ordered on the motion of Lord St. LEONARDS after some discussion, in which the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord DERBY, and other noble lords took part.

Their lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry made by Mr. SADLER on the subject of the forage fraud; Mr. OSBORNE stated that it had appeared that no ground existed for charging Messrs. Sturgeon and Sons with deliberate fraud, and that the truss of hay in which the carcass of a lamb was found was not one of the trusses sent in by Messrs. Sturgeon. In a subsequent part of the evening Sir W. SMITH complained of the manner in which Messrs. Sturgeon had been treated, of whose innocence, he said, he then held proofs. Mr. OSBORNE said that in an early part of the evening he acquitted Messrs. Sturgeon as to any known fraud; but he guarded himself against saying that they were not highly blameable in the transaction. He then entered into the whole details of the transaction, whence it appeared that all the hay sent in by Messrs. Sturgeon had been rejected.

Mr. FAGAN moved for leave to bring in a bill to

make provision for the better government of the University of Dublin; for the establishment of a second college therein, with co-ordinate authority and equivalent income with Trinity College, to be called "The Queen's College;" and for the extension to students of all religious denominations of the honours, degrees, emoluments, and offices, in the said Queen's College. The motion was discussed at some length. Mr. G. A. HAMILTON offered his unqualified opposition to it. He showed the relaxations which had been made of the original restrictions, and the number of honours and offices in the college open to Roman Catholics, the aggregate emoluments amounting to £6,900 a year. Mr. HATWOOD, although he wished the constitution of the College to remain as it was, thought more modifications of its restrictions were desirable. Sir J. YOUNG regretted this motion, which was one of those attempts, he said, now made to change established institutions in Ireland, and he looked at an attack upon a Protestant institution as he would at an attack upon Maynooth College. Mr. HUMS supported the motion. Mr. WHITESIDE said, the object of this bill was to take away from the University of Dublin funds given for one purpose, and to apply them to another; and this he called confiscation. After some further discussion, in which Mr. J. FITZGERALD, Mr. NAPIER, Mr. I. BUTT, Mr. GEORGE, and Mr. P. O'BRIEN took part, Mr. FAGAN declined to divide the House, and his motion was negatived.

Mr. BOWYER moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law regarding actions for criminal conversation, and the protection of women in such actions, in order to remove what he considered a great blot on the jurisprudence of this country. Mr. FITZROY said that, although he did not oppose the introduction of the bill, it must not be understood that its principle was adopted by the Government. At the same time, there could be no diversity of opinion as to the state of the law, which was not satisfactory. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

An address, praying for postal communication with the island of Arran, was moved by Mr. BELLW, and, after considerable discussion, carried by 92 to 80.

Sir G. PEACHELL, in moving an address for returns of vessels seized on suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade, and of her Majesty's ships employed on the coast of Cuba for the prevention of the slave-trade, said, as the traffic was now concentrated into one point—the coast of Cuba—it was not too much, he thought, to urge the Admiralty not to withdraw any of the vessels from that coast. Mr. HUMS and Mr. BAILLIE denounced the faithlessness of Spain. Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, the Government had not deemed it consistent with their duty to relax their efforts either on the coast of Africa or that of Cuba to suppress this traffic. He did not believe that there had been any reduction of the number of our cruisers on either coast. On the whole, the supply was confined to Cuba, Brazil now co-operating with us in honest endeavours to put an end to the trade, and Lord Clarendon and Lord Howden had made the strongest representations to the Spanish Government to enforce the observance of its engagements upon the Cuban authorities. Mr. CORNAN observed that, without wishing to assist the transfer of Cuba to the United States, he thought it would be an advantage to humanity if the United States or some other Power had possession of the island, which had been so scandalously abused. After a few words from Captain SCOBELL, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. AGLONY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of criminal proceedings, and to enable justices in petty sessions to take pleas of "guilty" in cases of larceny, explaining the evils which the bill was intended to meet. Lord PALMERSTON was ready to agree to the motion, and to give the bill the best attention in his power, without pledging himself to the details. Leave was given to bring in the bill.

Sir T. AGLAND moved for copies of any instructions issued, or hereafter to be issued, to the commanders of her Majesty's ships now engaged in the Arctic regions in the search of Sir John Franklin's expedition. In the course of a somewhat extended review of the subject, he expressed a hope that the instructions would not convey a peremptory order to put a stop to the investigations, but would leave a discretion if there was a reasonable chance of a successful result. Sir J. GRAHAM offered no opposition to the motion, and promised to lay all the instructions on the table. He added that he thought he should neglect his duty if he did not impose some limit upon a service which had lasted so many years and had been attended with so much risk; and he stated the nature of the orders issued and about to be issued with reference to Captain Collinson, as well as to Sir J. Franklin. After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

The Lord-Advocate stated the reasons which had induced him to postpone the second reading of the Education (Scotland) Bill, until the 5th of May, and mentioned certain modifications he was prepared to make in the measure.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at a few minutes past 1 o'clock.

The French Legislative Body has sanctioned, by a majority of 184 to 51, the institution of a prosecution against M. de Montalembert.

The celebrated Professor Wilson, the "Christopher North" of *Blackwood's Magazine*, died on Monday.

### CORN EXCHANGE.

Mark Lane, Wednesday, 2 o'clock.

Our Market to-day was quiet, but without alteration in prices of either Grain or Flour since Monday.  
English wheat 56s; barley, 271s; oats, 122s.—Irish, oats, 66s 8d.—Foreign, wheat, 193s 9d; oats, 35s 9d.



# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1854.

## SUMMARY.

Now that the preliminaries of war have been settled, attention is increasingly directed to the scenes of actual operations and to the attitude of neutral Powers. On the latter point, especially in reference to Austria and Prussia, some light is thrown by the latest official despatches, an abstract of which is published elsewhere, and by the Ministerial statements in both Houses of Parliament. From these sources we gather that the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia, though they signed the Vienna protocol, have made no engagement actively to support the Western Powers—that the former has explained away his statement that he would regard the passage of the Danube by the Russians as equivalent to a declaration of war—that the formidable Austrian army now assembled on the frontier is spoken of by Lord Clarendon in rather an encouraging tone—and that the King of Prussia has absolutely declined to take any part against his brother-in-law, the Czar. Both Powers, however, seem disposed to enter upon a further engagement, in the shape of a new protocol, the effect of which would be to constitute a positive engagement not to take any active measures adverse to the allies of Turkey. We believe that Germany is gradually and inevitably drifting towards the Western alliance. The actual closing of the mouths of the Danube—the main artery of the Austrian empire; the unmistakable tendency of popular opinion, such as was exhibited last week in Berlin, and in the excitement caused by the presence of the British squadron in the Baltic; and the publication of the "Secret and Confidential Correspondence" which is reported to have produced an immense effect on the Continent, especially at Vienna, where the Russian envoy was, at the period in question, holding language totally different from that of the Czar himself;—favour the impression that events rather than diplomacy are tending to that issue. At the same time there are many indications that each of the great German Sovereigns is somewhat at issue with his principal advisers, and that both Baron Manteuffel and Count Buol find it difficult to prevent the predominance of a dynastic and personal policy.

Of the success of the Russian movement in crossing the Danube, there seems to be no doubt. The whole of the Dobrujscha is now in their possession, including the forts on the banks of the river. On the bearings of this forward movement we have expressed our views in a separate article. Perhaps, by this time, the wall of Trajan, distant only about seventy-two miles from the Danube, may have been attacked by the Russians, and the important fortress of Silistria besieged. But if it be true that one division of the invading army sustained a defeat at Turtukai, and that Omar Pacha is prepared with a force of 60,000 Turks to make a stand behind the celebrated entrenchment, which is a very strong line of defence, supported by the allied fleets at Kostendje and Varna, the onward progress of the Russians is likely to meet with a serious check.

The insurrection on the Greek frontier has given rise to further complications. The open support given to the rebellion by the Bavarian Otho, and his undisguised sympathy with Russia, have led to a rupture with Turkey. Diplomatic relations between the two Governments have ceased, and, ere long, we may possibly hear of another blockade of the Piræus, not by England alone, but by the Western Powers combined. Montenegro, also, incited by Russia, threatens new trouble to the Porte.

But in the midst of his mighty preparations and intrigues, it would appear the Russian Autocrat has reason for anxiety nearer home. Already the war has caused much discontent amongst his mercantile subjects, in consequence of which an order has been issued, forbidding the assembling in the streets of groups consisting of more than two persons. Nor is the effect likely to be less upon the nobility and landed proprietors of Russia, whose produce furnishes the greater part of the export trade of twelve millions to this country, and whose serfs have been torn away from their estates to reinforce the armies of the Czar.

The report of fresh overtures having been made by the Emperor of Russia, through his brother-in-law, will be received with surprise and incredulity. Their tenor is stated to be as follows:—When the Western Powers succeed in procuring the emancipation of the Christians in Turkey by treaty, the Czar will be willing to evacuate the Principalities simultaneously with the evacuation of the Euxine by the combined fleets. The probable motive for so ill-timed a proposal, which, some weeks since, would have led to the restoration of peace, is the

distraction of the German Powers, and especially Prussia, by delusive phrases. The best commentary on it is the passage of the Danube. But there seems little doubt that the Vienna Conference has resumed its sittings; though, after the declarations of our Ministers in both Houses of Parliament, we can scarcely credit the rumour that one of its objects is to regulate the principles of a future peace.

The resignation and resumption, by Mr. Baines, of the office of President of the Poor-Law Commission, is an incident of no political importance, but of some personal interest. Such as is the present Ministry in executive and debating talent, it could not afford the loss of so able and upright a subordinate. Explanations and, as we may suppose, apologies, were offered, with which the right hon. gentleman was advised that he might honourably be content. The House of Commons readily endorsed the advice; and while welcoming Mr. Baines back to office, seemed to exonerate the Home Secretary from the imputation of having assumed an unbecoming authority in the Ministry.

Meetings in Sheffield and Marylebone, convened for the consideration, and issuing in the support of the Reform Bill—indicate a languid public interest in the fate of that measure. The condemnation by the nearly unanimous vote of a very crowded meeting in Finsbury, of the English Government's share in the secret correspondence with Russia and the formation of a formidable committee of vigilance, are signs of a feeling which should not be despised as we are entering on war, and which, under right guidance, might be developed to results more lasting than can be obtained by bloody conflict. A third subject of public assemblage in the metropolis, is the indictment of the Preston operatives' leaders for conspiracy—in which the working men of London have very strongly, though not intemperately, expressed themselves. On this last topic we have written in another column, and earnestly hope that the almost unexceptional expostulations of the press will not be disregarded by those to whom they are addressed.

The Lords have been engaged, simultaneously with the Commons, in the consideration of her Majesty's Message—an arrangement which, however constitutional or dramatically proper, is very inconvenient to students of Parliamentary debates, and still more so to all who are concerned in reporting and commenting upon them. The Lords were certainly, on the night in question, in a minority in their own house, even the ample galleries of the gilded chamber being insufficient to accommodate the fair who thronged, in "shining morning dress," to see the Rupert of debate charge down upon the Treasury benches. The charge was, no doubt, a daring one—and, for rhetorical effect, Lord Abefdeen was as far below Lord Derby as Lord Derby was below the occasion. The gravest question on which a national council can be called to pronounce, was made the arena of a faction fight—and not even that in earnest! every rapier wearing a button on its point. Perhaps the only earnest speech of the evening was Earl Grey's—a feeble counterpart of Mr. Bright's in the Commons.

On Monday the two Houses carried up their addresses to the Crown—a ceremony less imposing to look at than to think upon; and received "a gracious answer," which was duly read again in the evening. The only other business of note in the Upper House has been the brief discussion and second reading of Lord Harrowby's Church Building's Act Amendment Bill;—the primary object of which is the destruction of some thirty City churches.

The funeral of the Duke of Portland has been elevated to the rank of an event and a topic, by the rigorous simplicity with which it was conducted, in obedience to the strict injunctions of the deceased Duke: the event is of value for its influence—the topic, one from which discourse might be held for life as well as for death.—The death of Colonel Gordon in a third-class railway carriage,—the effect upon a diseased system, of the ruffianly usage of a railway inspector—has called forth a storm of declamations against the habitual rudeness, and sometimes worse annoyances, to which railway travellers of the poorer class are exposed. A verdict of "Manslaughter" against the inspector, will keep attention for some time on the melancholy fact, and the punishment awarded will no doubt teach a lesson to railway officials; but that either the press or the bench will obtain from railway directors the amelioration of cheap travelling, we dare not hope.—Another name—one widely honoured, and perhaps with as much of tenderness as any name on the roll of modern celebrities—was on Monday added to the number of the dead. Professor Wilson is released from the blindness and paralysis that have for months past beclouded his fine faculties, and weighed upon his noble frame. Even the strong, bright fire that long seemed as though it could never pale or die, has gone out—leaving a reflected radiance on earth; may we not be sure, to be re-illuminated, and burn for aye, elsewhere!

## NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

With the quiet, self-possessed air of an English gentleman, and in a tone of earnestness becoming a religious man, the Marquis of Blandford, on Wednesday last, pleaded for the second reading of his Capitular and Episcopal Estates Bill. The gist of the measure is to remove the management of these estates out of the hands of ecclesiastical persons and bodies, leaving the fee simple where it now is, and to intrust it to the Estates Commissioners, which now acts for the Ecclesiastical Commission, and which is composed exclusively of laymen. By reforming the present system, which regulates the leasing of these estates, Lord Blandford calculates on a saving, for Church purposes, of a sum amounting to nearly half a million annually. It is a large subject for a private member to grapple with, more especially as the commissioners into whose hands he would transfer the surplus thus created, exercise their powers under not fewer, we believe, than forty Acts of Parliament. To the ostensible object of the bill, namely, the better management of this portion of national property, we, of course, can have no objection. But Lord Blandford's measure pledges the application of the surplus to the purposes contemplated by Sir Robert Peel's Act, the chief of which is the augmentation of small livings. To this application of the anticipated fund there is valid objection so long as Church-rates continue to exist. To every proposal for the abolition of this odious impost, the objection has been uniformly raised, that no sufficient substitute for it can be found; for State-Churchmen have a horror at the bare possibility of relying on the Voluntary principle. Sir William Clay, therefore, having previously ascertained the impracticability of amending the bill in this respect, in Committee, moved, in a very clear and cogent speech, that it be read a second time that day six months. He was seconded by Mr. Hadfield, who spoke strongly, but to the point. A lengthened discussion ensued, in which Churchmen of the old school resisted any interference with the pecuniary rights and interests of Bishops and Chapters, and in which Church Reformers, such as Mr. Horsman, lauded the efforts of the Marquis of Blandford, and endeavoured to persuade Sir W. Clay that his motion was ill-timed and out of place. Happily, Sir William knew his own mind, and was satisfied with the position he had taken up. Had Lord Blandford gone to a division he would have been beaten by a combination of High Churchmen and Dissenters. Seeing this result in prospect, he consented to the request of his friends, to postpone further debate until after Easter. Another significant lesson this to the party who hope, by means of reform, to make the Church of England what a Christian Church should be.

Thursday night brought up once again Mr. Chambers's motion on Conventual Establishments, when the debate, of which the House is thoroughly weary, was again renewed. We need hardly enumerate, much less characterise the speakers on both sides. Mr. Lucas was closest and most cogent in argument—Mr. Massey was smart and effective in his critical survey of the names proposed on committee—and Serjeant Shee was most persistent in opposition to the feeling of the House. The learned Serjeant, however, had reason on his side, as the House was very properly reminded by Mr. Hutchins. It had previously decided against an adjournment of the debate by a large majority, and, therefore, it was in fairness bound to listen to further discussion. But it was in no listening mood. It soon got tired of the Serjeant, and attempted to stop him by cries of "Divide, divide." He, on his part, was in no humour to be so put down. Hence a contest for mastery. The lawyer, with stentorian voice, shouted the commencement of a sentence, but was immediately overwhelmed with the roaring of the majority. He paused—they paused also. Watching his moment, he recommenced, but was again stopped before he could articulate half-a-dozen words. So the unequal conflict went on for several minutes, when at length the hon. and learned member gave in. But he had gained his object. The debate could proceed no further at so late an hour, and, therefore, it was adjourned till tomorrow night.

On Friday came off the grand debate on Her Majesty's Message, preliminary to the declaration of war. The House was unusually crowded. Lord John Russell, with moderation of language, and in solemn tones, moved the address in response to the Queen's "most gracious message." We gathered nothing new from his speech, nor did the noble lord appear at ease. Mr. Layard then opened an attack upon the ministry, or rather upon Lord Aberdeen, for it was against the noble premier personally that his criticisms were chiefly levelled. Mr. Bright followed. Setting aside altogether the merits of the position which the hon. member for Manchester had taken up in reference to this war—merits which will be much more highly appreciated, we are convinced, a twelvemonth hence, it is incontestable that his speech on this occasion was worthy the solemnity of the crisis. He was less vehement



in denunciation than usual. His tones seemed "more in sorrow than in anger." But his chain of reasoning was admitted to be close and consistent even by those who would not allow that it was complete and satisfactory. To this speech no reply, worthy of the name, was vouchsafed—for although Lord Palmerston laboured hard to pull it to pieces, he made but little impression upon thoughtful minds. Disraeli, too, was more successful than he has been of late, and dealt out clever hits at all parties—contending that if any party had been deceived, it was the Emperor of Russia, not the British Cabinet. But, on the whole, the discussion was heavy, because without any practical purpose, and when Lord John had spoken in reply, the address was carried, *nem. con.*, and ordered to be carried up to Her Majesty on Monday by the whole House. Of this ceremony, in which we did not take part, we can say nothing from personal observation. We must, therefore, refer our readers to the account given in another place, compiled from the journals of the day.

The House did not meet for business on Monday till half-past five, and then a discussion on a private bill pushed off the orders for the day till seven o'clock. Lord John's Bribery Bill then went into committee, and four clauses only were disposed of when midnight had arrived. This looks very much as if the noble lord's measure will share the fate anticipated for so many others, and be finally smothered by the prevailing and absorbing interest in the war. Of last night's proceedings we need say nothing. We had expected a debate on the Scotch Education Bill—but it, as well as the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill, was edged off by discussion on matters of no great public interest, and conducted to no useful practical result.

#### THE DOBRUDJA.

A TRIANGULAR patch of country, on the western shore of the Black Sea, has suddenly revealed its name and importance to whole nations by whom it was previously unknown. The Russians have crossed the Danube. The step which they were supposed to intend taking six months since, and have suffered repeated repulses in attempting to take, has at length been taken—and, it would appear, a firm foothold gained. But at which point of the enormously extended line of operations has this success been gained? and to what results can it lead?

The careful reader of newspapers—especially if he has added to his newspaper reading an occasional reference to the map—knows that when the Danube has come within about forty miles of the Black Sea, in its south-eastern flow, it turns to the north, and empties itself some eighty miles higher up. A geographical reason for this sudden alteration of the river's course is found in the highlands which it encounters at the point marked Ressoval on the map, and a geological suggestion is made by the tradition that anciently the river ran straight on to the sea. Parallel with that ancient watercourse is an undulating mound—the remains of that Roman wall, the *vallum Trajani*—which was built from the elbow of the Danube to the sea, to keep the Dacians out of Bulgaria; just as another Roman Emperor—with the usual care of those noble colonial governors to defend the people they had rendered incapable of defending themselves—built a wall from side to side of England to keep out the Picts. It is the plateau, or table-land, which here commences, and terminates at the fall of the Danube into the Euxine, that is called the Dobrudja. Between Ressoval and Galatz—that is, on the upward-bent arm of the river—stand the fortresses of Hirsova, Ibrail, and Matschin. It was at these points that the Russians effected a passage—bringing to bear, in three columns, a force that rendered resistance useless; and keeping employed other divisions of the Turkish army, by investing Kalafat and attempting Turtukai. It had, of course, been foreseen that the Russians might take this line; and it is said that the Turkish commander in the district—Mustapha Pacha—applied in vain to the general-in-chief for reinforcements that would enable him to dispute the passage. That Omar Pacha declined to weaken his centre for this purpose, is held to indicate a low opinion of the value, to the Russians, of this possession of the Dobrudja.

The information in our own hands would confirm this view.\* In the first place, the Dobrudja is a tract of country extremely ill adapted either for the support or transport of troops. It is described as a vast elevated marsh, intersected by hollows and streams, dotted by pools and lakes, tenanted at no time by other than fishermen and fowls, traversed only in summer by herdsmen, and liable to complete inundation when the Danube is swollen by the melting of the winter's snow from the mountains. In such a country, at this season of thaw, it would seem nearly impossible either to maintain or march an army such as the Russians

must have landed. It was in the month of June—when the waters had subsided—that they occupied the Dobrudja in their last invasion of Turkey; and then they had a fleet upon the sea at their right hand, to furnish them with supplies, or carry off their sick. Now the contents of a thousand streams are rushing down from the heart of Europe, to fall upon their left; and the coast is guarded by the allied fleets, which have been already telegraphed off Varna. It may, perhaps, be the first service of those fleets to take on board the retreating Turks at Cape Kostendje, the "Wall's End" of Trojan's rampart; or, along that barrier, British and French marines may array themselves, with the right wing of Omar Pacha's army, to stop the march upon Varna.

Meanwhile, the Turks are still in perfect possession of the southern bank of the Danube, from Widdin to Ressoval; and of Kalafat, on the north bank. When it is really known which side Austria will take, this latter post may be abandoned, and the 20,000 men which now hold it more usefully employed. The fortification of Kalafat was a political rather than a military necessity—though its resolute defence, and the brilliant affair at Citate, has greatly raised the prestige of the Ottoman army. If the army which Austria has collected in Transylvania is to be used for keeping the Russians out of Servia and Bosnia, the Turkish occupation of Kalafat will be superfluous; if, on the contrary—as is to be feared—that army is intended to hold the western angle of the battlefield in Russia's interest, Kalafat must be sacrificed—as Hirsova, Matschin, and Babadagh have been sacrificed—for the concentration of the struggle. The strongest place that will then remain to the Turks on the Danube, is Silistria—which the Russians failed to take in 1828, after a siege of more than four months. With the present disposition of forces—the Russians having no larger force in Wallachia than is sufficient to watch Kalafat, and the Turks having an army of some 80,000 men that can be moved to the right without breaking the line of communication, the former would seem to have fallen into a trap. But to argue from the imperfect data the inevitable driving of the Russians into the sea, or back into Wallachia, would be an injustice to the reputation of General Luders that might be avenged by our own disappointment. It is quite possible that an interminable column of Russians, supported by a flotilla on the Danube, is moving with heavy, resolute tramp, along the road which will conduct them to conflict with the unaided and outnumbered Turks. It would not be without precedent in Russian history, if a fleet were purposely sacrificed to the overwhelming naval force on the Euxine, for its diversion from the defence of Varna, the key of the Balkan passes.

Why, then, it will be asked, is the Turk left unaided where most he needs to be strengthened? Why is not the army, now encamped at Malta, and ordered to remove to Gallipoli, on its way, by sea, to line the natural trench which the eye of a Roman recognised at once as the proper outwork of his northernmost provinces? We confess our inability to answer the demand. Seeing that the Government have promised, and all parties are agreed in urging, prompt and vigorous prosecution of the war, we do not understand the delay that has taken place in completing the transport of our forces—the tarrying in London of the officers, without whom the army is but so much warlike material, unhappily liable to waste—and, least of all, the announcement that the Chersonesus is to be garrisoned by British forces. This latter arrangement has an ominous resemblance to a fragment of that obsolete system of warfare which began a campaign by building a fortress wherever the nature of the ground invited it; and so spread over ten years, operations which the energetic soldiers of revolutionary France accomplished in one. The scheme is defended by arguments that suppose the Russians already at the gates of Adrianople, or at the mouth of the Bosphorus—positions which they can only reach after a series of military and naval successes—of victories over natural and political obstacles—such as no single people ever yet performed; such, indeed, as would combine the achievements of Nelson and of Napoleon. We should be well enough content for our Guards to return in the autumn without having even seen a Russian, the Turks having proved competent to their own defence; but we greatly fear that this transference of Chobham to the Chersonesus indicates an indefinite and inglorious employment of our military power—the protracted convulsion of Eastern Europe—and a lavish expenditure of our hard-earned wealth upon a purposeless demonstration.

#### TIME FOR THE STRIKES TO STOP.

THE first week of declared war between England and Russia, is the thirty-first week of an intestine English war, much more circumscribed, not at all sanguinary, but no less fruitful in misery in proportion to its scale, and no less a reproach to the

character of these our times. The Preston operatives and their employers are carrying on in April the struggle that commenced in August. Between two and three thousand pounds a week have been expended in its maintenance, and more than double that amount of wages has been sacrificed as its necessary condition. Add to the loss of wages that of masters' profits, and the waste of masters' capital—and you have a total of loss to Preston equal to what an invading army might have levied upon it, or it might have expended in standing out a siege. As it is not to be supposed that all the orders Preston manufacturers might have executed have been executed in other towns—as it is certain that there has been a diminished production of Preston fabrics, the loss to England at large—in addition to the weekly subsidies raised by the operative class—must be something serious.

This war is not only, like all intestine wars, waged with a bitterness that may be wanting in strife between foreign powers—between the competitors for a market as between the wrestlers for a territory—but it is also internecine, mutually devouring. It is much less probable that one party will conquer the other, than that both will be conquered—each expiring of exhaustion or fatal wounds. A trial of strength usually terminates by the weaker giving in—but, in this case, it may never be decided which is the weaker. Up to the present moment, the operatives have shown no signs of severer distress than the masters. Of course, the former have had to undergo personal privations to which the latter may never be brought—but in devices, appliances, and resources, there has been a remarkable equality. Like well-matched draught players, the antagonists have taken piece for piece. Organization on the one side was met by organization on the other side. Against the contributions of sympathizers with the operatives, were pitted a regular per centage on the profits of the associated manufacturers; and an increase of voluntary contributions was the immediate rejoinder. The importation of substitutionary "hands" was impeded by the counterplay of the delegates; and the entire number of the immigrants is probably less than that of the "hands" who have found work elsewhere. The prohibition of open-air meetings, and the indictment of the operatives' leaders, was an attempt at concluding the contest by a *coup de main* which has signally failed, by enlarging the circle of sympathizers, and so extending the area under contribution. The arrested delegates having defeated the prosecutor's counsel in their first move, they have the summer months for beating up England and Scotland with the story of their wrongs; and there is no more chance of the struggle terminating in the autumn than in the spring—except by the bankruptcy of the masters and the local extermination of the men, or the intervention of some third party in the character of a mediator.

The renewed suggestion of such intervention comes with peculiar force from the unfortunate class who have suffered equally with either of the antagonists, though they took part with neither—namely, the tradesmen of Preston. Not only have their profits disappeared and their capital been consumed with those of the manufacturers, but they have been dragged to the verge of bankruptcy by the necessity of giving credit or of giving up business. Their debtors, however honest, become more hopelessly in debt every week that the strike is prolonged; the four or five shillings each distributed from the relief fund, serving, at the price which provisions have borne for twelve months past, to purchase not even barest necessities. With heavy burdens already on their backs, and ruin staring them in the face, the Preston tradesmen put forth one more appeal to the reason of both parties in this unreasoning contest. They are joined by legislators, physicians, ministers of religion, and teachers of youth, in imploring the cessation of a struggle in which every interest of a civilized or Christian community is trampled to death. Their proposal is, that an arbitration of differences be submitted to—the only proposal of which the case admits, and which was every bit as reasonable six months ago as now; but has now the bitter experience of a severe winter, of empty mills and pinched stomachs, to recommend it. We are aware that, while the men have always professed their readiness to submit to arbitration, the masters have rejected it as a matter of principle—we fear we must add, have resented it as an insult to their position. We could never separate the objection on principle from the objection of pride; and now that the latter has been abundantly sacrificed to, if not severely tried, let us hope that there will be no standing out on a ground that is pedantic, and to us unintelligible. The masters have a further offering to their dignity in the fact, that the Blackburn operatives—while pledging themselves to an unabated support of the strike—recommend a revision of its terms. The orators of the Orchard and the camp-meeting, still perorate their harangues by leading off cheers for "the ten per cent. and no surrender;" but none know better than the gaunt-faced lads and orna-

\* We are somewhat indebted for this information to a pamphlet published in Philadelphia, but to be had of Trubner, Paternoster-row—"A Military Sketch," by A. SCHIMMELFENNIG; a full and intelligible résumé of the military relations of Russia and Turkey.



ment-denuded lasses who answer the appeal, that the cry is no longer meant as an absolute condition—that the concession of anything like an average wage, would be eagerly accepted. We believe it was so from the beginning; and, therefore, while doubting the justice of the demand, have deeply regretted its unqualified resistance. The prolongation of the struggle, and the continuous accession of fresh resources on either side, confirm the opinion then formed, and excite grave anxiety for the future. If either party to the great bargain of capital and labour is to be superior to the influence of social opinion, and to form a faction of material interests, the mart and workshop of the world is destined to change its site from this England to some happier country, where the liberty of the market-place is tempered by the sympathies of citizenship and the morality of the Gospel.

#### A STARTLING INVENTION.

SOME few weeks ago, it was reported in the Paris correspondence of one of the daily papers, that a Frenchman had discovered a method of obtaining nearly double the usual quantity of bread out of a sack of flour, and that the bread so made had been tested by chemical authorities in France, and pronounced by them to contain all the qualities of the best bread, and nothing prejudicial to health. The alleged discovery appears to have created a great sensation in Paris; but we have not heard, as might have been expected, that a discovery of such magnitude and importance had been patronised by the Emperor, and made available throughout his empire for mitigating the prevailing scarcity. We, therefore, felt obliged to set it down amongst those ingenious novelties which, after creating temporary excitement, will not bear the test of strict investigation.

The marvel has, however, crossed the Channel, and an experiment has been tried in London, which has been pronounced to be "perfectly successful." By permission of the Board of Guardians of the Marylebone union, MM. Martin and Moriam, who are the possessors of the great secret, were allowed the use of the workhouse bakery, on Thursday last, to test its genuineness. Two sacks of flour, under seal, were issued by the workhouse authorities. One was worked up by English bakers, and produced 90 loaves, weighing 360 pounds. The other was worked up by the French bakers, upon the new principle, and yielded 134 loaves, weighing 520 pounds! It is admitted that the experiment was fairly performed. Many scientific men were present. The plan is a secret, known only to its inventors. Such is the report in the daily papers. We have heard that in Paris the invention has been successful, though on a strangely small scale. A baking establishment, we are told, was opened by these ingenious Frenchmen, which was able to supply the public with good bread one-third under the current price, and which caused all the neighbouring establishments to be deserted.

But we fear so beneficent a boon to mankind sadly needs "confirmation." Before we indulge in glowing anticipations of the results to flow from so simple a mode of multiplying the "staff of life"—in the cheering prospect it holds out to our industrial population, in its importance in the commissariat arrangements for our defensive forces, in visions of diminished Poor Rates, and the possibility of another "Protectionist" movement by bewildered agriculturists—it is necessary to wait the result of further and more rigid experiments. We fear the report is "too good to be true." The result said to be attained seems too much at variance with the teachings of common sense and the deductions of science to be easily credited. Who are the "chemical authorities" in France who have pronounced the bread thus manufactured as nutritious as that made in the ordinary way? We await with interest the final issue of this strange experiment, and shall heartily rejoice if further investigation establishes the strange conclusion, that the capacity of flour for making bread may be increased nearly fifty per cent.!

We find public-houses (says the *Builder*) increasing every year, until at length they number in England and Wales 61,040 as having a spirit license; and including those licensed for the sale of beer only, they amount to 101,953; being in excess of any other trade, and averaging against the whole population in the ratio of one public-house for every 120 souls! 102,000 public houses for twelve millions of people! How many churches are there?

A newly constructed chess-board has been invented by Mr. Jaques of Hatton-garden. By the pressure of two springs, the pieces, wherever placed, are at once rendered immovable, and by a similar operation they are again released. A game may thus be interrupted at any period, without the slightest fear that the pieces will be disturbed in the absence of the players. Indeed, so firmly are the men fixed, that the board may be inverted, shut up, and carried about in any manner, without causing disarrangement.

#### ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Another batch of papers connected with the negotiations which have issued in war, has been laid before Parliament. They may be divided into three portions—the first relating to Austria and Count Orloff's mission; the second to the Greek Government and the Greek insurrection; the third to the journey of Captain Blackwood, with the Western ultimatum.

The Earl of Westmoreland reports by telegraph on February 4th:—

Count Buol has announced to the French Ambassador and to me that Count Orloff's proposition to the Emperor of Austria was, that His Majesty should engage himself to a strict neutrality in the event of the war between Turkey and Russia, in which it appeared that England and France were about to take a part. The Emperor of Austria replied to Count Orloff, asking if the Emperor of Russia would confirm His Majesty's engagements not to pass the Danube; to evacuate the Principalities after the war; and not to disturb the general arrangement at present existing of the Turkish provinces? Count Orloff replied, that the Emperor of Russia could take no engagement.

The Emperor of Austria answered, that in that case he could take no engagement, as was proposed to him. He should remain faithful to the principles he had adopted in concert with the other three Powers, and should be guided in his conduct by the interests and the dignity of his empire.

We receive through the same channel a copy of the Russian propositions which the Vienna conference declined to forward to Constantinople: they were correctly reported at the time in the newspapers. In the same connexion, we may quote a despatch from Sir G. H. Seymour—nearly the last written by him from St. Petersburg:—

In the early days of Prince Menshikoff's mission, it was stated to me repeatedly and most positively, that he had no other object in view than to re-establish and secure the rights of the Greek Church at Jerusalem.

When the real motives which had carried Prince Menshikoff to Constantinople became known, I was next informed that I had no right to consider that I had been misled, inasmuch as what was claimed for the Greek Church was the necessary confirmation of the Greek rights at the Holy Places; and only now it comes to light that the special arrangement regarding the Holy Places is considered by the Russian Cabinet as a question quite distinct from that of the guarantee to be demanded of the rights, privileges, and immunities of the Greek Church.

I feel grateful to the Imperial Cabinet for having made this admission before my withdrawal from St. Petersburg.

On the 22nd of February Lord Cowley telegraphs from Paris to the Earl of Clarendon:—

Count Buol assures M. de Bourqueney, that if England and France will fix a delay for the evacuation of the Principalities, the expiration of which shall be the signal for hostilities, the Cabinet of Vienna will support the summons. M. Drouyn de Lhuys is of opinion that this should be done immediately, and that the two Governments should write to Count Nesselrode to demand the immediate commencement of that evacuation, the whole to be concluded by a given time, say the end of March. Silence or refusal to be considered a declaration of war on the part of Russia. Whenever a decision is taken, M. Drouyn de Lhuys begs that you will inform me by telegraph.

Lord Clarendon embodies the ultimatum in a letter (dated February 22) to Count Nesselrode; the letter concluding:—"The messenger who is the bearer of this letter to your Excellency, is directed not to wait more than six days at St. Petersburg for your reply; and I earnestly trust that he may convey to me an announcement, on the part of the Russian Government, that by the 30th of April next the Principalities will cease to be occupied by Russian forces."

By this messenger (Captain Blackwood) the Foreign Secretary also sent despatches to Lords Bloomfield and Westmoreland. The despatch to Lord Bloomfield instructed him to ask either the signature of the Prussian Government to a joint requisition, or an assurance that Prussia would support the demand. Baron Manteuffel did not conceal his own hearty concurrence in the requisition, but the delays which took place induced Lord Bloomfield to send the messenger forward; and after he had done so he learned that the Prussian Government would not have signed the requisition, but would support it by a separate note.

Consul Nichol reports, in an interesting communication, the arrival of the messenger at St. Petersburg on the 18th, and the steps taken for the joint presentation of the French and English notes. Count Nesselrode desired, however, "to receive the English consul alone," and requested the memorandum from which the consul read, which was simply an excerpt from his instructions. The 17th was named as the day of the Emperor's return to St. Petersburg; and on the night of that day the consul was requested to call upon Count Nesselrode at one o'clock to-morrow. He was punctual in his attendance, but found that the French consul had been admitted to a separate interview.

After waiting a short time, I was told Count Nesselrode would receive me. On entering the room, his Excellency's greeting was of the most friendly description. He said, "I have taken His Majesty's commands with reference to Lord Clarendon's note, and the Emperor does not think it becoming to make any reply to it." I replied, "M. le Comte, in a matter of so much importance I am sure I shall be excused for desiring to convey to my

Government the exact words employed by your Excellency." The Count at first used the words "His Majesty does not think it becoming in him to give any reply to Lord Clarendon's letter" (nel e croit pas convenable de donner aucune réponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon.) Upon my repeating this phrase after Count Nesselrode, his Excellency said, "L'Empereur ne juge pas convenable," &c.; and I again repeated after him the entire sentence. After I had done so, the Count said, "Yes, that is the answer I wish you to convey to your Government:—L'Empereur ne juge pas convenable de donner aucune réponse à la lettre de Lord Clarendon."

Having delivered to me this official message, Count Nesselrode begged me to be seated, and explained to me that he had only waited the return of the Emperor to submit your lordship's letter to his Majesty. His Excellency then asked me "When I proposed to despatch the Queen's messenger?" I told him "This afternoon, provided his passport, &c., could be got ready in time." Count Nesselrode informed me he had already sent a courier's pass for Captain Blackwood to the Baron de Plessen; and then asked me "Whether to-day was not the sixth day?" I said, "From his arrival at St. Petersburg it is; but had I been left without any reply, or without such an intimation as I have to-day received from your Excellency, I should not have despatched the messenger until to-morrow, the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock, when six entire days would have elapsed since I placed Lord Clarendon's despatch in your Excellency's hands."

The correspondence with the representative of Athens is significantly brief and explicit. Lord Clarendon informs M. Tricoupi that the Allies are resolved not to tolerate the attempts of the Court of Athens to take a part in the war, while its subjects enjoy all the advantages of neutrality. The Greek Minister answers, that his Sovereign has discountenanced the proceedings of the sympathisers, and that his Government has even incurred unpopularity by resisting the movement. "I admit," the Foreign Secretary rejoins "that the Government is highly unpopular; but the reasons for the feeling with which it is regarded, are totally unconnected with the present movement." M. Drouyn de Lhuys informs the Greek representative in Paris that his Court must choose between a straightforward course of action and a blockade. "It is useless," adds the French Minister, "to apply to your Cabinet; perhaps it would be better if you were to go yourself, and try to use your personal influence with the King." The unhappy envoy explains, denies, and remonstrates—appealing, amongst other arguments, like his colleague in London, to the supposed enthusiasm of the people. "That," replies M. Drouyn de Lhuys, "is nonsense; the people have nothing to do with it; neither the Peloponnesus nor the islands have risen. The culprits are vagabond adventurers on the frontier, set in motion by Russian intrigues, and countenanced by the Government of Athens."

#### THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

##### OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

The reported victory of the Turks over the Russians attempting to cross the Danube turns out to be of less importance than was at first supposed. According to a German paper, the bridge by which the latter attempted to reach the island was too short. "No sooner did the Turks at Turtukai perceive this than they rushed to their boats and attacked the Russians with such fury that the latter suffered a heavy loss. The wounded were at least double the number of the killed; the pontoons also were injured."

But of the passage of the Danube by the Russians in great force there seems no doubt, although the reports are conflicting. What would appear to be certain is, that a large body of troops has been thrown over the Lower Danube, and that they have succeeded in establishing themselves in the Dobrukscha, a swampy strip of land lying between the Danube and the sea.

General Läder's force is estimated at 50,000. We have a Turkish report, that on the 23rd Prince Gortschakoff crossed the Danube from Oltenitz in great force. A sanguinary battle ensued, in which the Russians were repulsed, with a loss of 3,000. The Turks then retired into their entrenchments; but it is not clear why they retired if they were victorious.

The Vienna papers state that the Turkish fortresses of Matschin, Isaktscha, and Hirsowa, were taken by the Russians on the 28th ult., after a siege of three days, by a vastly superior force. The operations against Matschin and Isaktscha were conducted under the orders of General Schilder, the head of the engineer corps of the Russian active army. On the same day the detached corps, under General Uschakoff, which had advanced from Tultscha, took the small fort of Babadagh. The object of the Russians, it was believed, was to effect a junction from Babadagh and Hirsowa at Kasimtschi, where the space between the Black Sea and the Danube contracts, and so cut off the communications of the Turks as they retired to Trajan's wall. Before they can bring their left forward upon Silistria, one of the supposed objects of the movement, they will have to encounter at least 40,000 Turkish troops with forty-eight guns, somewhere about the remains of the Wall of Trajan.

No information of the Turkish movements is given, except a projected attack by the Kalafat garrison, now 30,000 strong, upon Pojana, the Russian head-quarters. It is stated that the Ottoman chiefs at Kalafat have been directed to accept the guidance of the French Colonel Dieu in framing the plan of the campaign. Omar Pasha says that the Russians could not render him a greater service than by crossing the river. The service has been rendered.



## THE BLACK SEA.

The British and French fleets entered the Black Sea on the 24th. They were to proceed in the first instance to Varna, where also the *Infexible* was transporting Turkish troops. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Sir James Graham made a satisfactory statement. Capt. Scobell having mentioned a report that the fleet on the Black Sea had been impeded in its operations by the want of coals, the First Lord of the Admiralty said that he had received a letter from Admiral Dundas, dated at Constantinople as late as the 19th of March, which contained no mention of the subject; but he knew of his own knowledge that, since the 1st of January, 10,000 tons of coal had been sent to Constantinople for the use of the fleet, while there were about 6,000 tons in store at Malta. He understood that that morning a telegraphic despatch had been received announcing that the fleet had arrived in the neighbourhood of Varna.

Advices from Constantinople of the 20th announce that the *Retribution* and *Caton* had returned to Beicos, where the fleet still lay, without having freed the Sulina mouth of the Danube, which is impassable.

Five Russian steamers, with large vessels in tow, containing 4,000 troops, have left Sebastopol. By letters from the Black-Sea fleet, we learn that Capt. Brock has been out to correct the soundings in the Black Sea, which he found anything but accurate. He had the assistance of all the masters of the fleet, and made quick work of it. He is now away in a steam-frigate reconnoitring the Russian ports, probably to discover where the missing Russian ships have gone to. The Russians are said to be abandoning their forts on the east coast of the Black Sea. Souchum-Kaleh was in flames, and the Circassians were plundering it.

The Russians are concentrating forces at Askalzik. Operations are directed against Kars. The Turks are concentrating 20,000 men at Sivas.

## PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia intended proceeding to Kief, and taking the Empress into the interior of the empire, as soon as hostilities should have begun in the Baltic. Prince Paskiewitch left Warsaw on Thursday for Bucharest, and is expected to arrive there on Wednesday next (this day.) Letters from St. Petersburg of the 25th ult., mention that the weather was intensely cold. According to report, the Austrian Ambassador was selling off some of his effects, and the probability of his departure was therefore a subject of discussion. Great alarm is said to prevail at Revel, and the inhabitants were leaving the town. A German paper describes the difficulties of approaching Cronstadt. The sand-banks are numberless, and in addition to these, the ships will have to contend with the flotilla, stationed behind the Scheeren (the Archipelago of islets and reefs on ridges of rocks which line the coast on both sides of the Baltic), where there is not sufficient depth of water for larger vessels. The greater part of the Russian fleet is at Cronstadt, "which is being fortified so as to bid defiance to all attacks." It is generally believed the first hostile collision will take place at the island of Oesel, which may be considered as the advanced port to Revel. Sweaborg is so protected by sand-banks, reefs, and strand-batteries, that an attack is almost impossible. "The Russian fleet is perfectly secure at Sweaborg, and it may render good service against the Allies when they return." All the lamps have been removed from the lighthouses, and the buoys taken up, so that the most experienced Russian pilots would be at a loss to find his way up to Cronstadt.

The Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia are still firmly frozen over; the re-opening of the navigation at Cronstadt last year took place towards the end of April; in 1852, on the 12th May; in 1851, on April 20th; and in 1850, on April 30th. It is said that there is little probability of the ice breaking up this year any earlier. In the Gulf of Finland, which is so difficult of navigation for deep drawing vessels, large masses of rock are being conveyed along the ice to the site of the usual sailing channel, so that, when the ice melts, these masses sink and choke up the channel, which was difficult enough before. These blocks, it is said, are bored, and charged with blasting powder, previous to being placed on the ice over their future bed; the caissons containing the charges are provided with a wire connected with an electric battery in the fortress; and it is intended to carry into execution this interesting blasting experiment just when our craft are passing over the spot where these masses lie!

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

The fleet under Sir Charles Napier entered the Great Belt on the 25th, and arrived at Kiel on the 28th. Remaining there that night, they sailed next day for Kjöge Bay, near Copenhagen. On the 1st, the fleet was off the Isle of Fehmern. The *Gorgon* had arrived from England in four days with news of the declaration of war and instructions for the Admiral. The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer dated Great Belt, March 27:—

The weather is beautiful. The *Miranda*, which had been sent as a vessel of observation to the Baltic, previous to our departure from England, joined us yesterday morning. Her bow seemed rough and scratched about the copper from stemming the ice, through which she forced her way for some distance with some difficulty. She brought intelligence that the Russian fleet is anchored at Revel, from which they cannot be freed by the breaking up of the ice until the end of April. The *Miranda* left England with sealed orders, and instructed not to show her colours.

A letter from Kiel of the 30th says:—

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, the whole fleet left the anchor-ground outside of our bay. Our town has had complete holidays on Tuesday and yesterday. Thousands go down in small steamers, yachts, and boats, to see the British fleet. Nearly every ship was cheered by these spectators. "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" was sung by those conversant with the English language, and "Old England for ever!" was a frequent cry.

Although the population of Holstein knows what a war means, yet the sympathy which is felt in the cause in which Great Britain is engaged would assure the aid of hundreds of its sons, were it required. From Berlin, Saxony, Hanover, and many parts of the interior of Germany, many hundreds of spectators have travelled hither to see the fleet.

Sir Charles Napier is understood, says one report, to have made up his mind to a dash at Aland as soon as the waters are open. The *on dit* in the fleet affirms, that an officer high in command ventured, in a conference with Sir Charles Napier, to argue against attacking Aland, saying that great carnage must occur in such an attack by ships without troops, there being about seven thousand Russian soldiers in garrison on the island. The answer of Admiral Napier is stated to have been very characteristic. "If you think so, you had better go home again." All the crews of the ships go to general quarters daily, and are practised at the great gun exercise, in firing at targets, and in *richochet* firing at any small rocks or islands they may be near.

A despatch from Hamburg, of the 24th, mentions that Captain Gordon, of the *Wellington*, was making a reconnaissance of Revel and Helsingfors, on board a trading vessel, bearing a neutral flag.

The Danish Government has issued a declaration containing its definitions of contraband, which does not include coals. The Royal Danish ordinance of May 4, 1803, is also renewed—so that no Danish pilots, or men acquainted with the Danish straits and seas, are allowed to serve on board the belligerent Powers' vessels. Sir Charles Napier was, it is said, but coolly received by the Danish people: they cannot forget the affairs of 1801 and 1807, and have always been rather cool towards Englishmen in general. But this feeling has much worn off within these twenty years; and, upon the whole, an Englishman has no right to complain, for he is as well treated in Denmark, if not better, than in Germany in the present day.

## THE GERMAN POWERS.

The most trustworthy evidence as to the position of Austria and Prussia is to be found in our Parliamentary report. It is believed that very shortly an Imperial manifesto may be expected, in which it will be stated that Austria, though she disapproves of the steps which Russia is taking, is resolved to remain neutral with the rest of Germany. A German army of 400,000 men will make that neutrality respected on all sides. It seems that Baron Meyendorff has been informed that Russia has nothing to expect from Austria except strict neutrality.

The Prussian Government is disposed to permit of French and English vessels victualling in the Prussian ports of the Baltic. On Wednesday last there was a popular demonstration in the streets of Berlin. Numerous bands marched in procession, bearing flags with inscriptions in favour of Turkey, France, and England, and crying, "Long live the allied powers!" The procession was attacked by the police, who dragged the banners in the mud, and made several arrests.

The following singular statement appears in a telegraphic message from Berlin, dated Monday:—"Prince George of Mecklenburg Strelitz arrived here yesterday, the bearer of a letter from the Emperor of Russia to the King of Prussia, in answer to the mission of General Lindheim. Its tenor is as follows: When the Western Powers succeed in securing the emancipation of the Christians in Turkey by treaty, the Czar will be willing to evacuate the Principalities simultaneously with the evacuation of the Euxine by the combined fleets."

## THE INSURRECTION ON THE GREEK FRONTIER.

The progress of the insurrection in Albania still remains a matter of mystery. Whether it extends or not, whether the insurgents have defeated the Turks or the Turks the insurgents, is quite uncertain; but from the absence of intelligence of insurgent victories from Athens, it may be inferred that the insurrection is not flourishing. A letter from Corfu, dated March 25, says, the Ottoman reinforcement has entered the fortress of Arta, and the hopes of the insurgents in that district are annihilated. The *Gomer*, with the French Admiral, Barbier de Tinan, and two English steamers, have been at Athens to support the energetic policy of the allies. King Otho has been told that he must choose between the good-will of France and England and a blockade of his ports. The Ottoman Minister at Athens has demanded his passports. Letters from Athens received at Malta state that King Otho and the Queen had left Athens, possibly to evade Admiral Barbier de Tinan, and had approached the Turkish frontier. This would seem to indicate that they were about to join the "sympathisers."

The Sultan's Commissioner, Fuad Effendi, on arriving in Epirus, addressed to the primates and the other rays of the empire, a very conciliatory proclamation, promising pardon to all who lay down their arms.

M. Schinos, the ambassador of Greece, is on a mission to central Europe, to request the German Powers to protest against "encroachments of the Western Powers on the independence of Greece and her King."

## PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

In accordance with ancient custom, Mr. Beddome, Sergeant-at-Arms and Mace-bearer to the City Corporation, read the declaration of war on Friday, from the steps of the Royal Exchange.

On Sunday, the prayer prescribed for time of war was offered in the various churches of the metropolis; and in most of the Nonconformist places of worship supplications were made for the triumph of truth and justice, and a speedy return of peace.

There is a report current that the army will be further increased by 30,000 men.

During the present week upwards of 4,000 men will be despatched from England direct to Turkey, without stopping at Malta. They will be conveyed to their destination in five steamers, which are now waiting at different ports to embark them. There are now sitting out at Liverpool no less than fifteen packet

ships, which have been chartered by Government to convey troops to the seat of war. The united burden of these ships is upwards of 16,000 tons.

Gallipoli has been selected as the place of debarkation for the French and British contingents. It affords great facilities for defence, and re-embarkation, if need be, for any point in the Black Sea.

Colonel Colt has received a Government order for 4,000 of his revolvers, which, it is understood, are to be supplied to the fleet.

The *James Watt*, 91, screw, sailed for the Baltic on Thursday. But on her way to the Downs her bilge injection-pump was discovered to be useless, and she put back immediately for repairs.

It is stated in the *Siecle*, that the cavalry regiments which we propose sending through France, are to be quartered, while in Paris, on the Quai d'Orsay and at the Ecole Militaire, and that both officers and men will be most hospitably entertained during their stay in the French metropolis. The regiments are each expected to occupy about nine days, after crossing the Channel, in proceeding to Marseilles. They are not expected in Paris for some days.

The Government purpose sending out all kinds of clothing and food, which can in any way conduce to the health of the troops. A large quantity of tea will be shipped, as the use of water alone in any way will be prohibited, owing to its deleterious character, without the operation of boiling. The French propose shipping a large quantity of wines, and it is supposed that some arrangement will be made by means of which our Government will be able to follow the example.

Sir John Burgoyne left Constantinople on the 26th ult., arrived at Malta on the 30th, and comes immediately to England.

Within the past few days three Russian ships, which had arrived in Cork, have been sold to Liverpool firms, the owners being apprehensive of losing their property in consequence of the war between this country and Russia.

On Monday Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, and a portion of Lord Raglan's staff, took their departure for the East.

A large portion of the British troops at Malta left on the 31st of March for Gallipoli.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

With a recurrence of war are revived rumours respecting terrible destructives. For some weeks, says the *Naval and Military Gazette*, it has been privately hinted that our Government has gained information of no ordinary importance respecting an "infernal shell," the effects of which were tested by the Russians at Sinope. The effects of the fire at Sinope are attributed to an invention by M. Fortier, or some modification of it by M. Champion. It seems that these individuals in France, like poor Warner in England, received no encouragement, and that M. Champion, less patriotic than Warner, sold his secret to Russia. Such is the assertion; but we have in vain endeavoured to ascertain the truth of the statement.—A person in Perth has, it is said, invented a ball of such a nature, that, whatever it strikes, it explodes, and with such tremendous force, as to shiver in pieces everything with which it comes in contact. The ball, it is stated, is not of the common shape; and fired at a tree from a common musket or fowling piece, the injury is at once complete and irreparable. The inventor is in communication with the Board of Ordnance.—It is also stated that Major Sitwell, unattached, has invented a bullet, or, more properly speaking, an elongated plug, which not merely professes to give to the common musket the range and precision of the Minié rifle, but on trial has been found to do so.

The Piedmontese Government has declined to authorise a number of officers to enter the French service in the East, in the belief that Piedmont may have to take its part in the approaching war.

By intelligence from Constantinople, of the 28th, we learn that the Grand Mufti and Rifaat Pasha, President of the Privy Council, had been dismissed, and men more agreeable to the Western Powers had been appointed instead. Constantinople was quiet, but the irritation of the ultra-Mahomedan party was extreme.

Professor Gluckman has invented an electric apparatus for communicating between the guards and drivers of railway trains. It was tried with success on the London and North-Western Railway on Friday.

In a letter recently published, Colonel Rawlinson expresses a belief that materials will speedily be collected to enable us to classify the kings of the Chaldean dynasty, from B.C. 1976 to B.C. 1518, with the certainty that has been attained in the classification of the Assyrian Kings from 1273 to B.C. 625; and that "we shall thus have an historical tableau of Western Asia ascending up to the twentieth century B.C., or anterior to the exodus of Abraham from Chaldaea, far more determinate and continuous than has been obtained for the sister kingdom of Egypt from a comparison of the hieroglyphic records with the thirty dynasties of Manetho."

The following not over-flattering sketch has been given of Sir Charles Napier, the gallant Admiral of the Baltic fleet:—"A farmer-looking man with a fat face, thick lips, and a tremendous nose covered with snuff; large ears like the flaps of a saddle, and like 'Uncle Ned' in lyric history, with no wool to speak of on the top of his head, although his phrenological developments display an extensive surface where the wool ought to grow; the head placed on the body of a stunted alderman, whose clothes appear to have been pitchforked on his back, with one shirt collar up and the other down, his waistcoat buttoned awry, and his shirtfront smeared with snuff—and you have the portrait of Sir Charles Napier. If there is a thirst for further or more minute particulars, it may be added that the Admiral wears Blucher boots, and takes snuff with three fingers."



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(From our Correspondent.)

THE RIVER MURRAY AND ITS NAVIGATION—SQUABBLERS IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH—THE PRICES OF LABOUR—DEMAND FOR IMMIGRANTS—APPEAL TO NON-CONFORMISTS.

My last communication was made some weeks before our noble river Murray had been scientifically surveyed, and its navigability placed beyond doubt. His Excellency, Sir H. Young, with one or two members of our Legislature, and other gentlemen, accompanied Captain Cadell on the first expedition. There was also the steamer built on the banks of the Murray, and commanded by Mr. Randal, making part of the expedition. A journal was kept, and has been laid before the public, containing an account of each day's progress, successes, nights, discoveries, and intercourse with European settlers and Aboriginal inhabitants. The country is now better and more generally known through which this great river flows, and is diversified in character to an extent never before believed. Its margin has, hitherto, been regarded as one dense, swampy jungle, which defied the settler and the native to approach; but it turns out to be only very partially a scrubby country. Large tracts of beautifully fertile, and thin, finely-wooded country, lie for many miles inland on each side of the stream. Flocks and herds, to an indefinite extent, find abundance of luxuriant herbage through a great portion of the year; and what is more, it contains large tracts of land capable of becoming immensely rich for agricultural purposes.

As you may suppose, this eventful discovery has awakened considerable sensation. The Legislative Council have given Captain Cadell a sumptuous banquet, and also unanimously voted an address, beautifully written on vellum, to his Excellency, congratulating him upon his patriotism, and self-denying energy, evinced during every part of this voyage. Moreover, the Council have proposed that three gold medals, of South Australian metal, be immediately struck, commemorative of the discovery; one for his Excellency, one for Captain Cadell, and the third to be placed in the archives of the Council.

It is deeply regretted by multitudes that the spirited young commander, proprietor and builder of the (*Mary Ann*) steamer has not been taken more notice of. He made the first effort to test the river, and did everything at his own expense. He also ascended the river 1,600 miles, and went even farther than Captain Cadell. It is gratifying, however, to find that the Council begin at length to feel that merit belongs to the *Mary Ann*, and the public are making subscriptions to give a handsome token of honour to its owner. It is expected that a very large amount of traffic will immediately find its way up and down the river. The wool from 450,000 sheep is already about to be sent by this route, besides vast quantities of general merchandise. A trade with the far distant interior of our own territory, and extensive districts in Victoria and New South Wales, will almost instantaneously spring up, and will create a demand for almost a fleet of steamers, and other vessels. A new mode of profitable and safe investment is, therefore, now open to colonial and British capitalists, and this agency must without delay be employed for developing the grand resources of this wonderful country.

The Legislative Council have requested the Governor to place on the estimate a sum of money to defray the expenses of an exploring expedition into the interior. It is the opinion of some respectable men among us, that the region near Lake Torrens contains large tracts of country, some of it very valuable for agricultural purposes, and other parts of it promising to develop much mineral wealth. On every side of us, therefore, we behold new fields for enterprise, labour, and investments, and the whole country seems to promise that, for ages to come, its developments shall increase according as it is explored and populated by European industry.

When the State grant to religion was withdrawn in this province, a diocesan assembly was convened, to create an agency for collecting funds to sustain religious ordinances and ministers. At that meeting a committee was formed, and certain rules were propounded, which received the unanimous sanction of both the clergy and laity. Some of these rules empowered the committee to propose questions to each minister with a view to ascertain the amount and sources of his income, and to afford the largest amount of aid to the most needy. It appears, however, that so much lay agency in church affairs does not suit some of the priests. The questions proposed to them savoured of interference and vulgar curiosity, and they are not in a mood for yielding submission to the people. Some weeks since, the committee sent questions to each minister, and from several they received most contemptuous and insulting replies. Indeed, the operations of the committee were charged with hypocrisy and fraud. This made the committee indignant. The Episcopalian public was convened. The imperious members of the clergy were respectfully requested to meet the committee in public, and at a public investigation of their operations and conduct, to state what were their objections on any point, and to justify their assertions that the committee had been false and fraudulent. They met the committee—at least some of them, the most manly of them did, and never before was such a painful spectacle exhibited in South Australia. One minister objected to state whether he was married or

single, or what were his surplice fees. Another called the committee "abominably impertinent," and a "complete humbug;" that "it was his intention to add sixpence to his allowance, and buy his son a shilling watch." The public meeting has accomplished one great thing—it has inspired the religious public with a large amount of respect and confidence towards the committee, the members of which are generally believed to be strictly honourable, and some of them among the most Christian men in the province. The friends of the Episcopalian Collegiate School in Adelaide have, through the Governor, presented to the Legislative Council a request for a grant of £10,000. It is deeply regretted that his Excellency desired the Council to give the request their favourable consideration, not because his sympathies are found on the side of the Church, but because they are lent to the promotion of an object which this province has again and again disavowed.

A large number of important subjects have engaged the Legislature throughout the session, and, on the whole, commanded the industrious and thoughtful attention of the whole House. The public seem to feel as much satisfied with the patriotism and self-denial, as also the debating talent of the House generally, as can be expected.

It is gratifying to notice the indomitable energy of the people in trying to make the best of their difficulties in all their social, agricultural, and commercial operations. Every one engaged in business, and, in fact, almost every one, has to do the work of two, and often three or four persons. Servants command their own value; and, as a general rule, if they find too much work, or anything of the disagreeable in one position, they very quickly exchange it for another. More children—boys from ten to fifteen years of age—readily command from 8s. to 12s. and 14s. per week, with board, lodging, and washing included. Common men are receiving from £2 to £3 per week. Mowing this season has commanded from 12s. to 18s. per acre, with one pint and a half of wine per day. Carpenters obtain 16s. per day; other trades almost the same; so that it has become far cheaper to go to market for any new article we want, than to have anything repaired, however trifling may be the repair necessary. As you may suppose, this is a state of things which presses severely upon some members of society, whose incomes have not increased with the enhanced price of all the necessaries of life. It is difficult to estimate accurately the increased expense of living during the last eighteen months, particularly to the inhabitants of Adelaide, and equally difficult to say how soon the times will be materially improved. That depends upon the increase of population—the multiplication of agricultural and mechanic labourers. The colony is universally uttering one intense wish that some of the surplus population of Britain and the world would visit and make this country their home. We have room for an indefinite number of steady, industrious, and honest emigrants—men who can hold the plough, make a damper, build a house, work the spade, the chisel, and the adze, and sew on their own buttons. It is probable that some step will shortly be entered upon by either the Legislature, or an agency appointed for the purpose, in order to make known throughout England the immense demand for labour among us, and the rich opportunity which this province holds out for every man of energy, forethought, and prudence, who is able to attain our shores, to obtain an early and certain livelihood, beyond anything that generally prevails in Europe. Perhaps, too, some efforts will be made to expend that part of our land fund for emigration purposes, in a manner much more effectual and beneficial for South Australia than the English Government has heretofore done. Much dissatisfaction begins to be awakened among us at the small number of emigrants which our monies have hitherto brought us. Very much serious inconvenience has been felt by the commercial part of our community in consequence of the late tardy and circuitous steam communication from Britain during the past few months. Many of our letters, newspapers, and general correspondence, have gone to Sydney, thence to Melbourne—ports, be it remembered, some 700 and 1,000 miles from our metropolis, and where delays of very annoying length have been made—before they have reached our hands. Some weeks since it appeared that sailing vessels were almost superior to steam, but the last two or three arrivals have shown that, with good management, and making only one delay on the passage, steam vessels will ordinarily reach this country from England in about sixty days, or even quicker time than that. It is very desirable that the English Postmaster-General should send to us direct, and not by a route which must necessarily be very long, and very injurious to the colony.

It is now the beginning of summer. A large quantity of hay is secured, notwithstanding the paucity of labourers. The crops have been excellent. The wheat growing on the plains near Adelaide is seriously affected with a peculiar kind of smut; a strong breeze blows much of it away, and it disfigures everything it touches. A person may stand in one place in many fields, and pick a handful of smutty ears. Indeed, it seems to affect a large proportion of every field. Many persons have, therefore, begun to cut their wheat to hay, and thus made it almost certain that bread will become an expensive item in domestic life. Every article of consumption commands a high price. Potatoes have been sold for 25s. per bag. Mutton and

Beef still sell very high. The latter is expected to become enhanced in value. The only commodities which we expect to become a supply for the market are dry goods imported from England. At present, Adelaide appears full of slop-goods, and is deficient in store-room to preserve those already found there. Indeed, so great is the demand for general stores, that as soon as a building is erected for this purpose, either in town or country, a number of applicants compete for the possession. A large number of successful gold-diggers are become capable of conducting business on a most extensive scale.

If you insert the whole of this letter in your valuable paper, I trust it will prompt a large number of your constant readers to use their influence in fostering and guiding the spirit of emigration to this colony. Let them remember, that the Nonconformists of Britain have ever been the most highly honoured instruments of God in peopling England's colonies; and that their principles ought to be diffused in all the Australias. From the British Government, no man here scarcely hopes to obtain assistance. Our eyes are directed to the Nonconformists of our Fatherland, and we earnestly hope their churches will aid any struggling member of their fraternities to seek an improved lot on our shores.

## THE SECRET CORRESPONDENCE AND THE WAR.

A very crowded meeting was held in the Music-hall, Store-street, on Thursday evening last, "to consider the secret correspondence between England and Russia." Mr. J. Nicholay was called to the chair. Mr. D. C. Collett reported the interview of a deputation, from a former meeting in that place, with Lord Clarendon; which was to the effect, that the noble earl had said the public had nothing to do with negotiations till they were completed, and declined to give an assurance that the British fleet would not be used against the Turkish people.

Mr. WASHINGTON WILKS moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting having considered the recently-published secret and confidential correspondence between Russia and England on the Turkish question, perceives, with shame and regret, that the British Government has, for at least twelve months past, been cognizant of the Czar's designs upon the Turkish empire—risked our amity with France by corresponding on so grave a question of European policy to the exclusion of the French Government—and permitted the Czar to conclude the correspondence with the record of his satisfaction at the good understanding established between himself and the British Government as to the disposal of the Ottoman dominions.

He reviewed the essential facts of the correspondence, and argued that the key to its proper understanding must be found in the antecedents of the parties to it. On the one side, there was the notorious desire of Russia, ever since it had been a nation, to obtain possession of Constantinople; and the fact that every act of Russian foreign policy for the last hundred and fifty years had approximated to that result. On the other part, there were at least two members of the Cabinet whose career was characterized by subservience to Russian designs. Lord Aberdeen had always professed sympathy with Russia, and Lord Palmerston had faithfully served her. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) was not surprised that the mention of the former of those names in that connexion called forth no expression of dissent—but he was surprised and rejoiced to find that the other name was received without astonishment or dissension. Within the thirty years during which Palmerston and Aberdeen had ruled in the Foreign Office, Poland had been conquered and almost exterminated, Oracow absorbed by Austria, Hungary reduced from a free kingdom to a subjugated province—and all with the assent of England, entitled by treaty and position to interfere. Such were the results of our foreign policy—what was its method? Secrecy—the refusal of information till information was of no avail. If they desired to prevent a like result in the case of Turkey, they must remove these men. (Immense cheering.) He meant not simply that—but let them destroy the system. (Renewed cheering.) Let them read open the Foreign Office—let them prevent an Emperor taking aside an ambassador of England, and whispering away the life of an empire; or coming beneath the roof of our Queen to utter in her ear words her people must not know, and herself could not comprehend, till they revealed themselves in universal convulsion and calamity. If they permitted the diplomatists to conduct the war they had entailed, we should lose more in negotiations than we gained by arms. It was an ungracious task to utter such warnings in the hour of intoxicated elation; but they were sustained by the conviction that they could not deserve ill of their country in being faithful to themselves. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. CONINGHAM seconded the resolution in a long speech, exhibiting the remarkable parallelism between articles in the *Times* and the Russian despatches.

An amendment, justifying Ministers, but urging vigorous war, was moved by Mr. REED, of Clapham, and seconded by M. BAURME, a French gentleman; but was supported by only about twenty hands. The resolution was carried with much enthusiasm.

Mr. COLLETT moved—

That this meeting views with alarm the project of garrisoning the interior of Turkey with British troops, and is of opinion, that there can be no defence of Turkey save by the attacking of the territory of Russia, and that, by taking the defensive, both the British troops and the Ottoman empire are exposed to hazard—which was supported by Mr. URQUHART in a long speech, displaying his usual eloquence and affluence of knowledge; but so eccentric in manner as to provoke interruption. He dwelt particularly on the disastrous effect of diplomatic meddling with Turkish institutions, and contended that to garrison Turkey with Christian troops, would be to destroy the Sultan's government, and peril



our army. He concluded with the emphatic warning of "gulfs of taxation, mountains of debt, volcanoes of revolution—the natural consummation of a war of fools."

To this resolution two amendments were proposed, but it was carried nearly unanimously.

Mr. ELT proposed, and Capt. HACKIE, a Turkish gentleman, seconded, a petition, which, after complaining of the bad faith of England in the affairs of Poland, Hungary, and Sicily, through the virtual irresponsibility of the Foreign Office, prayed for a committee of inquiry into that department, and the suspension of all foreign operations till the committee reported. Dr. ERIS moved to substitute for the latter clause, a demand for information respecting the war; but the original prayer was supported by GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq., and carried by a great majority.—The meeting then broke up.

#### THE REFORM BILL.

The Mayor of Sheffield presided at a meeting held in that town yesterday week, convened on a requisition signed by all shades of Reformers, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the new Reform Bill. Alderman Dunn moved the first resolution, declaring that the bill laid by her Majesty's Ministers before the House of Commons, for extending the franchise and removing from small and decayed places the right of returning members, and conferring that right on large and populous towns and districts, deserves the vigorous and hearty support of the people, urging upon Government the necessity of adopting all constitutional means for securing the passing of the Reform Bill this session. He believed it would enfranchise a million and a half of people, and would that help on the progress of good government? He thought it would have been more statesmanlike, safe, prudent, and generous, had the franchise, instead of being fixed at a rating above £6, gone at once to household suffrage. (Loud cheers.) But they could not get that at present, but to take this measure would be the best means to get it afterwards. (Cheers.) The bill would enfranchise in Sheffield, he believed, in two years, 1,500 or 2,000 of the higher classes of artisans. Would not that promote acquisition of household franchise? Alderman Solly, in seconding the resolution, censured Mr. Bright for the course he had taken in the question of reform, and thought he looked at it too much through Manchester spectacles; and said that those true friends of reform, Mr. Hume, Sir Joshua Walsley, and, though last not least, Mr. Roebuck, recommended the measure. Now the bill acknowledged population to be the basis of enfranchisement. That was a very great step for the House of Commons and her Majesty's Government to take. Mr. Ironside moved an amendment, declaring that, as the Reform Bill introduced into Parliament by Lord J. Russell gave no power whatever to the labouring classes, the bill ought not to be supported. Some members of the working class supported the amendment, and objected to the bill as tending to strengthen the middle classes against labour. Other speakers supported the motion in favour of the bill, and it was carried by an overwhelming majority, only about forty persons holding up their hands for the amendment. A petition to Parliament, in accordance with the resolution, was carried with four dissentients.

On Monday, there was a borough meeting at Marylebone Court-house—Mr. Hume, M.P., in the chair. The Chairman advised that, on the whole, the bill should be accepted. They could not expect to reach the top of the ladder at once; but, as he calculated that this measure would add 1,000,000 to the register, a great power would be brought to bear upon the future progress of reform. (Hear, hear.) Resolutions in favour of the bill were carried—an amendment, describing it as "an idle mockery and insult," being rejected. Another resolution urged Lord John Russell to persevere. Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P.'s for the borough, both spoke in support of the bill, and a petition to Parliament in its favour was carried.

#### THE PRESTON AND OTHER STRIKES.

Mr. Justice Cresswell having consented to the postponement of the trial for conspiracy, the delegates are not only at large, but feel liberty of speech. Mr. Cowell attended on Wednesday a numerous meeting at St. Martin's Hall; Mr. W. Coningham in the chair:—the resolutions, carried without dissent, condemned the conduct of the manufacturers and magistrates at Preston, expressed sympathy with the operatives, and pledged the meeting to give them extraordinary and continuous support. Mr. Cowell, with Grimshaw and Waddington, also spoke at the Saturday meeting of the Preston operatives; when it was reported that 13,974 persons had been relieved during the week, at a total cost of £3,232. The masters continue to import hands, but many have left, and cases of severe destitution among the immigrants have come to light.

An important meeting of the tradesmen of Preston has been held, and a committee, including the members for the borough, has been appointed to propose a compromise between the masters and men. It is a yet more hopeful circumstance that the Blackburn operatives recommend to their brethren on strike no longer to insist on the absolute 10 per cent.

The strike of the Tyne seamen continues, but apparently much against the wish of a large portion of the men. The magistrates have issued notices warning the seamen of the peril in which they place themselves if they intimidate persons willing to work. The Seamen's Association have also issued an address, in which they declare that they do not sanction the alleged attempts to intimidate seamen from completing their contracts, and following their lawful employment.

The shipowners of Hartlepool are pursuing active measures to man their ships and to neutralise the effects of the strike.

The guards and goods porters at the Midland Railway station, Derby, have been on strike two days, the grievance being that they were compelled to work three weeks without pay, and then only receive pay for a fortnight's work, the company retaining a week's wages in hand, and they are only paid once a fortnight afterwards. On Saturday the manager conceded a return to the old system, and the strike terminated.

#### Court, Personal, and Political News.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. At the Court the Donna Anna of Portugal, great aunt of the King of Portugal, had an audience of the Queen. At the Privy Council, certain orders were made relating to the conduct of the war, and a proclamation, regulating the distribution of prize-money, was ordered. The Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, and Sir James Graham, had audiences of the Queen. The Queen held a drawing-room, at St. James's Palace, on Thursday; it was fully attended. On Saturday, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, attended by Lord De Ros and Mr. Gibbs, visited the Tower of London. Messrs. Dickenson had the honour of submitting to the Queen and Prince, the photographic miniatures of the guards and staff accompanying the expedition to Turkey. Mr. Thorneycroft had several sittings for a statue of Prince Albert.

The Queen held a court at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace, for the reception on the throne of addresses from both Houses of Parliament, in answer to the Queen's message. The Lord Chancellor was accompanied by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a considerable number of peers. The Queen occupied her throne, with Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales by her side, and surrounded by the Ministers of State. The Lord Chancellor read the address from the House of Lords, to which the Queen returned a most gracious answer, and his lordship, kneeling, received a copy from her Majesty. The noble lord and the peers then withdrew from the presence of the Sovereign. The Speaker of the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, arrived at the palace at five minutes past three o'clock from the House of Commons, accompanied by about 300 members. The right hon. gentleman arrived in his state coach, and was attended by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Lord Charles Russell; the Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Denis Le Marchant; the Chaplain to the House of Commons, and his Secretary. It is unnecessary to particularise the members present. Amongst them were Mr. Hume and Mr. Brotherton, but there was a marked absence of the "Manchester" party. The same ceremony was gone through as in the case of the Lords. Afterwards, the Queen gave audiences to the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and the Duke of Newcastle. There was a great crowd in the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament in the afternoon, and the Speaker, especially, was enthusiastically cheered. The Ministers, also, were well received.

The Queen has conferred the vacant Garter upon the Earl of Ellesmere.

The Earl of Durham is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Durham, in the room of the Marquis of Londonderry, deceased.

Captain R. A. Gossett, Assistant-Sergeant, has been appointed Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms in attendance on the House of Commons, in succession to John Clementson, Esq., who has retired after a service of many years.

The late Alderman Thompson has died possessed of, it is said, a million and a half of money. The Countess of Bective, his only child, will inherit his large property in Westmoreland and other places.

On Thursday afternoon Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. B. Sykes was installed as Lord Rector of Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, for the present year, with the accustomed ceremonies.

The Dungarvan committee have reported to the House that Mr. Maguire was duly elected.

The *Patriot* of Monday has the following paragraph respecting the Rev. T. Binney:—"We regret to learn that Mr. Binney was unable to occupy his pulpit yesterday, and that he will be prevented fulfilling some public engagements this week, for which his name has been advertised, by an attack of acute rheumatism, brought on, we believe, by overtasking his strength. Some of our best ministers are in danger of being prematurely worn out by the extra services which are unremittingly forced upon them, till they actually break down."

The Revenue Tables will be made up this evening. The *Observer* thus anticipates the result:—"There will be an increase, as compared with the year ending 5th April, 1853, of full half a million sterling; and an increase, both in the Customs and in the Excise, for the year—in the former of more than £100,000, and in the latter of between £300,000 and £400,000. On the other hand, it is probable that Stamps and Property Tax may show a slight decrease. The Post-office will continue to show that steady increase which has characterised the receipts of late. On the quarter, the decrease will not be so great as might have been anticipated, when the reduction of duties in the last session is taken into consideration. On the Customs' it is probable that there will be a considerable decrease. The reduction of the tea duties alone would account for this. The Excise will equal, if not exceed, the receipts of the quarter ending 5th April, 1853. The same may be said of the stamps. There will probably be also a decrease in the Property-tax receipts in the quarter—the proposed addition not having come into operation.

There will be, most likely, a slight increase in the revenue from the Post-office on the quarter.

Lord Adolphus Vane was on Saturday elected without opposition to the seat for North Durham, vacant by the elevation of Lord Seaham to the peerage. The noble lord avowed his intention to support the present Ministry in their efforts to carry on the war against Russia with a vigour suited to the dignity and commensurate with the resources of this country, though he blamed them for having placed too much confidence in the pacific assurances of the Czar.

The Earl of Bective has been returned without opposition to succeed his late father-in-law, Mr. Alderman Thompson, in the representation of Westmoreland.

In Tynemouth the Liberals have gained a triumph. Mr. Lindsay has been returned by a majority of seven—teen—the number at the close being: Lindsay, 357; Dickson, 340. Mr. Lindsay, after the declaration of the poll, addressed the electors, and contrasted his present triumph with his position twenty-six years ago—a sailor on board a vessel moored in Tynemouth harbour.

The election for Liskeard terminated as follows. The numbers at the close were:—Grey, 138; Treawny, 118; Reid, 11. Mr. B. W. Grey, the gentleman elected, is private secretary to Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Nigel Kingscote, M.P. for the western division of Gloucestershire, having been appointed on Lord Raglan's staff, and being about to leave England for the East, issued an address to the electors of that division on Saturday, announcing the fact, and that he has paired with the Hon. J. P. Maxwell, also ordered abroad.

At a meeting of the Convocation of Oxford University, held on Friday, the Hebdomadal Board submitted a petition to Parliament, strongly objecting to the Government Bill for the reform of the University, and praying for enabling powers. The motion that the seal of the University be affixed to the petition was carried by the bare majority of two—193 to 192.

A meeting of the standing committee of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, was held in the Hope-toun Rooms, on Tuesday last,—the Bishop of Edinburgh in the chair,—to consider the position in which the schools of that Church and the children of its poorer members would be placed by the Lord Advocate's Bill, if passed in its present form. It was unanimously agreed that some portions of the measure would operate unfairly and injuriously on these schools and children; and that a deputation should proceed to London to communicate with members of the Government upon the subject.

#### Law, Assize and Police.

There have been two additions this week to the number of the condemned to death. The first is O'Neill, a private of the 12th regiment, who was found guilty at the Belfast assizes of the murder of Corporal Brown. In anger at a reproof, O'Neill took up his firelock and shot the unfortunate corporal as he was walking up the barrack room. In the other case, it is not probable that the sentence will be carried out, the jury having made a recommendation to mercy. The convicted is a half-witted creature named Bayley, and the deceased a girl of twelve years old, who was his frequent playmate, and who was last seen alive in his company. When discovered, the poor child was lying cold and stiff, in a corner of a barn, with three cuts on her neck and head.

A Roman Catholic clergyman has been tried at the Derby (Ireland) assizes, for the offence of marrying Chippington, a soldier, to a girl named Lynch; Chippington having been baptized into the Roman Church only a few days before marriage, whereas the law requires that both parties shall have been Catholics for twelve months previously. The ceremony was performed in a darkened room, in order that the person of the clergyman might not be recognised. The defendant was acquitted; and the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, a parish priest, justified in the witness box the act charged in the enactment, as the evasion of a penal law.

There have been several convictions for highway robberies. At Taunton, a man named Keatts, the leader of a gang, was sentenced to transportation for life.

At the Cumberland Assizes, Samuel Whiskes was sentenced to six years' penal servitude for killing, not murdering, his wife, who had died in consequence of injury received from being thrown on the fire by her husband, while in a state of intoxication.

A new, and very expert dodge, of the pickpockets, has been exposed at the Westminster police court. A lady and gentleman were walking, in the afternoon, along Regent-street, when a man, dressed as a blacksmith, fell heavily before them. The gentleman, who had just before taken out his watch to tell his companion the time, hastened to the help of the prostrate man; and almost at the same instant the lady observed that her friend's watch was threatened, and her own was gone. After some confusion, she pointed out two men who were just mounting an omnibus; and who have been remanded. But the watch, worth twenty-three guineas, has not been recovered. The same blacksmith performed the same feat a few days afterwards at Knightsbridge, and another lady was robbed; but, the police being now up to the trick, the tumbler and three of his confederates were captured and have been remanded.

At the Thames court, a little black lad, who is a determined thief, and has been several times had up at this court, was charged with creating a disturbance. Mr. Julius Brown, governor of the Home in the East—an establishment for the reformation of criminal boys—stated that several children, formerly disciples of the prisoner, had been taken into that establishment; since which time he (prisoner) was constantly haunting



the place to try and seduce them again to their previous malpractices. Mr. Yardley said the establishment was a very creditable one, but there was not at present sufficient grounds for detaining the prisoner. Mr. Brown then preferred a charge of felony against him, and brought some of the inmates of the Home to show that he had exhibited some brushes and pocket-books, which he admitted having stolen from the establishment. On this charge he was remanded.

The Liverpool shipbroker, George Walker, has been found guilty of forging an endorsement to an order for money; and William Catecheou, late cashier of the North-Western Railway Company at Liverpool, has been convicted of embezzling the moneys of the company. Part of the money he seems to have applied to his own use—he said he had lent it to a friend; part he had sent to Goalen, the auditor of the company in London. Goalen, who pleaded guilty, had a salary of £600; he entered into large speculations, was unsuccessful, and the two prisoners together had misappropriated £10,000. Mr. Justice Cresswell sentenced Goalen to be transported for fourteen years, and Catecheou to four years' penal servitude.

Charles Thomas Jones, an attorney of Long Acre, and John A. Pull, his clerk, have been committed by the Bow-street magistrate for conspiring to defraud the county of Middlesex of £2 5s. The money was obtained for the expenses of a prosecution at the Westminster sessions; but it turned out that no solicitor or counsel had been employed by the prosecutor, who expressly refused the services of the accused.

The Rev. James Harris, incumbent of All Saints, Mile-end Old Town, applied, on Thursday, to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, before Mr. Commissioner Phillips, under the Protection Act, for the appointment of a day for granting a final order. The insolvent's income consisted of £169 per annum on account of his incumbency, £50 a-year from Messrs Truman, Hanbury, and Co., as chaplain to their brewery, £50 a-year as lecturer at Limehouse Church, and about £60 a-year from pew-rents, altogether about £320, in addition to an average amount of £50 a-year as gifts from friends. The debts in the schedule were £4,285 2s. 9d. for £2,511 8s. 9d. of which no consideration had been received. No creditor appeared to oppose. The learned Commissioner remarked upon the debts without consideration, and added that this gentleman had had a former insolvency, on account of which £5,000 was still due. The case was not one for the Protection Act, and the less it was discussed the better. It was not a case for the slightest indulgence. Adjourned *sine die*.

Baron Parke and a special jury have been engaged for several days past, at the Kingston Assizes, in trying a case sent down to them by Vice-Chancellor Sir J. P. Wood. On the death of the Duchess of Manchester, a few years since, a will was found, bequeathing all her property to the Duke, thus disinheriting her children of the estates and monies they had expected. Their grandmother, Lady Olivia Sparrow, disputed the validity of the will, the Duchess having long been in a suffering condition of mind and body. The family doctors, and lawyers, and the Duke himself, were examined for the plaintiff (the husband). The defence was opened on Monday by the Attorney-General; and the examination of witnesses was resumed yesterday, but not concluded.

### Accidents and Offences.

We recently reported the sudden death of Colonel Gordon, R.A., in a railway carriage between Stafford and Crewe. An inquiry into the circumstances has been proceeding at Crewe and closed on Saturday. It appears that the colonel was going to Aberdeen in a third class carriage. In the next compartment was a drunken man, who got out at Stafford and brought back with him four pint bottles of ale and porter. The man was removed on complaint of a passenger, and the inspector, Saunders, attempted to place him in the same compartment as Colonel Gordon. The colonel remonstrated and refused to admit him, and on the inspector's persisting, attempted to prevent the admission of the man. The colonel was roughly handled, and being exhausted was obliged to succumb. It is said also that the inspector refused his card and his offer to be responsible for refusing the man admission. It was given in evidence that Colonel Gordon asked the two gentlemen who were in that compartment to oblige him with their names, as he intended to take the matter up as an assault. He did not, however, take down the names, but sat as though asleep, and about ten minutes afterwards his head began to drop forward, and he was near falling, when he was caught by Mr. Russell. Shortly after this the train reached Crewe, where medical aid was obtained, and the colonel was found to be dead. Saunders and the porters denied that the man was drunk and that the colonel had offered his card. Sir John Liddell deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased. Death was caused by an affection of the heart, to which deceased had long been subject, and any sudden excitement would be likely to cause death. The jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against the inspector Saunders, and the coroner issued his warrant for his apprehension for trial at the ensuing assizes at Chester. Bail was subsequently offered and accepted. The late colonel was proceeding to his residence in Kincardineshire when he met with his death under the painful circumstances narrated above. He was sixty-seven years of age, and was a distinguished officer.

There has been a rather serious railway collision on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway, near the St. Johnston Station. A goods train being disabled, a pilot-engine was sent to give notice to an advancing mail train. Through the carelessness of the driver of

the pilot-engine, the two engines came into collision on rounding a curve. Both drivers leaped off and escaped unhurt; but the passengers in the mail train, amounting to about sixteen, were, with two exceptions, all more or less injured. The railway guard escaped without any serious hurt, but the guard of the mail received some severe injuries, by which he will probably be laid up for a few weeks. A number of third-class passengers, on their way to America, were all seriously, but none fatally injured. The mail train engine was disabled, but the other was found sufficiently unhurt to be able to convey the train to Derry.

On Friday evening, Hungerford-hall, one of the speculative structures of the Exhibition year, was totally destroyed by fire. Inquiry leaves no doubt the misfortune was occasioned by two boys lighting gas by means of ignited paper, and throwing the remaining portion on the floor. The two boys, seeing what they had done, made for their homes, and hence arose the supposition that they had perished in the flames. The centre hall was burned out, and the roofs of shops around considerably damaged.

James Martin, a shoemaker of Clarence-gardens, St. Pancras, and his wife, have been found dead in bed with their throats cut. It would appear that Martin murdered his wife while she was asleep, and then cut his own throat, his corpse falling across his wife's. He was behind with his rent, and he feared that his goods would be seized, and himself and wife driven to the workhouse. He left behind a letter to his landlord announcing his intentions. The following is the verdict of the jury: "That James Martin did deprive his wife of life with a knife while he was in an unsound state of mind, and that he afterwards deprived himself of life by similar means, he being then in an unsound state of mind."

Mary Anne Dench, a domestic servant in Lower Brooke-street, in her twenty-first year, has committed suicide in a most determined manner. She was found in bed with a rope twisted three times round her neck and the ends grasped in her hand; a phial was found in the room which had contained laudanum: she had swallowed the poison, but it was insufficient to kill her; then she strangled herself. A fellow named Stephen Pitt had seduced the unfortunate girl, refused to assist her with money, and had gained the affections of another woman, as the deceased had heard: hence her self-destruction.

The police have captured, in *flagrante delicto*, one of a gang of burglars who had plundered two houses in Upper Brunswick-terrace, Islington. The thieves had not time to carry away their spoil: it was found in the gardens of the houses. Henry Freeman, a well-known thief, was discovered in a dust-hole. He has been committed by the Clerkenwell magistrate.

Robert Clarke has been committed by the Worship-street magistrate for burglary. At nine o'clock in the morning, a servant of Mr. Smith, of De Beauvoir-square, entered a bedroom; Robert Clarke was in the room, and rushed under the bedstead to conceal himself; the servant retired, and told her mistress. Clarke ran down stairs, and left the house; but Mrs. Smith raised an alarm; and the burglar was apprehended by Joseph Case, a carpenter, from whom he struggled in vain to escape. A number of valuables belonging to Mr. Smith were found on the robber. The magistrate awarded the gallant carpenter ten shillings.

William Thompson, convicted of the murder of Lorenz Beha, at the late Norfolk Assizes, has confessed his guilt; so also has John Lloyd, now under sentence of death in Shrewsbury Gaol for the murder of John Gittens at Nescliff. The latter is to be executed on Friday.

The capital sentence on Abel Burrows, who was convicted of the murder of Charity Glenister, at Heath and Reach, has been commuted to penal servitude for life, as he is supposed not to have been a responsible agent at the period of the murder.

At Norwich, the attention of a lady was lately attracted to a boy who stated that he had lost a penny. Sympathising with the urchin in his pretended loss, she endeavoured to find the coin for him; and while she looked on the ground for it her own purse was taken from her pocket. This mode is adopted by a juvenile gang.

The Rev. Mr. Ferguson, Episcopalian minister, who attended William Cumming, lately executed at Edinburgh, and to whose active benevolence the exertions used to obtain a commutation of the sentence were mainly attributable, died last week from an illness occasioned by anxiety and distress of mind on Cumming's behalf, aggravated by exposure to intense cold in the "lock-up," on the night preceding the execution.

### Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Hind announces the appearance of a brilliant comet, near the Western Horizon, in the constellation Pisces. Its nucleus is of a fine gold colour, and nearly as bright as stars of the first magnitude. The tail is several degrees long, and runs off from the nucleus in a single stream. It sets about 9 P.M. and is visible with the naked eye. It is slowly receding from the north and crossed the plane of the earth yesterday. The nucleus this evening (says Mr. Hind in Monday's *Times*) was rather more than 5,000 miles in diameter, and the extent of the tail 6,000,000 miles. At my best views I was certain of the existence of a luminous jet, thrown out from the star-like point some 30,000 miles along the preceding border of the tail, an appearance which has been remarked in several previous comets.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, taking into account the recent loss of emigrant-ships, have ordered that in future no ship shall be permitted to clear out without having an azimuth compass on board, and a crew of four men to every hundred tons burden old measure. In the present scarcity of shipping,

this order has given serious offence to the shipowners of Liverpool. They say that a vessel of 1,600 tons formerly manned by forty-four men must now have sixty-six, and this will entail an additional charge of £2,000 a year; entailing a rise of passage-freights, and therefore checking emigration. The order is at present suspended; but the shipowners ask that it may be rescinded.

Russian hemp has greatly risen in price lately; it is probable that this will lead to the employment of cotton in the manufacture of sailcloth. Cotton sails are generally used in America.

The Literary Association of the Friends of Poland dined together at the London Tavern on Thursday, instead of dancing at the Guildhall; and £1,000 was subscribed in aid of the funds. The gathering is remarkable for the persons who took an active part in it, and for the fact that the flags of Poland and Turkey hung side by side in the room. The Lord Mayor presided; and among the more conspicuous persons who spoke were, Lord Shaftesbury, Prince Czartoryski, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Harrowby, Lord Beaumont, Lord Albemarle, and Lord Yarborough. The House of Commons was represented by thirteen members; and on the whole the proceedings, deriving interest from the events of the day, were well sustained.

Agriculture in the West of Ireland is vastly improving, now that the great estates have fallen into the hands of a "foreign" proprietary. The land is gradually drained, fenced, and stocked. The newspapers report that the potato is again planted "with enthusiasm." On the other hand, if we may trust the local journals, the going out of the people, "the flight" as it is called, continues both from the South and West.

The number of railway bills, deposited this session, amounts to 138. Forty-five are promoted by new companies, and propose to construct 866 miles of railway—497 in England, 35 in Scotland, and 334 in Ireland. Fifty-two bills are promoted by existing companies, and project 375 miles of railway—161 in England, 29 in Scotland, and 185 in Ireland. The new lines extend to 1,241 miles. The remaining forty-one relate to internal arrangements, amalgamation, sales, and the like. Two additional bills relate to a canal and bridge connected with lines of railway.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, on Wednesday, it was unanimously agreed that the Court should petition Parliament to abolish or alter the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects may be rendered equally eligible to hold public offices of trust without reference to their religious opinions.

The Lambeth Baths and Washhouses, in Westminster-road, were opened on Wednesday, when a numerous company, among whom were the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Wilkinson, M.P., attended. In connexion with the washhouses of the establishment, a novelty is proposed to be introduced. At the entrance an infant school and nursery will be erected. Here women, on coming to wash, will be permitted to leave their children in the charge of a competent person, who will instruct those who are old enough to receive instruction, while the more juvenile portion will be amused until the mother has finished her washing, when, on leaving the building, she will take her child with her.

The present high price of timber is inducing many of the landed proprietors of Lincolnshire to convert large quantities of their timber into money.

The cholera still lurks in various quarters. A labourer, engaged in spreading some manure on a field at Methley, near Leeds, has been attacked, and died after a day's illness. His wife, who waited upon him, was also carried off in a few hours on the following day. It is remarkable that the manure which the man was engaged in spreading had been carted away from the rubbish near Messrs. Wilkinson's mill, at Leeds (the place where the cholera originated a couple of weeks ago in that town), and was only being used on the land for the first time. In Ireland the disease still prevails. At Kanturk, in the county of Cork, between twelve o'clock on Wednesday night and Thursday morning, three new cases occurred. Besides those treated in the workhouse hospital, thirty-one persons were attacked in the town, and treated in their own houses. Of these, twelve were cured, twelve are under treatment, and seven have died. Among those under treatment, but recovering, is Dr. O'Neill, the extra physician appointed by the board of guardians, who, while engaged in his professional duty, was himself attacked. At Belfast, there have been several cases in crowded localities.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION AND THE TEACHERS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.—A meeting of the teachers in connexion with the various Sabbath Schools in this district, was held on Tuesday evening last, in St. George's-hall, Bradford, for the purpose of urging upon Sabbath teachers the duty of their adopting the total abstinence principle, and of recommending the formation of Bands of Hope in connexion with the various congregations and Sabbath Schools in the district, as a certain means of resisting the counteracting tendencies on the efforts of Sabbath teachers of the public-house and the beer shop. The spacious hall was crowded, the great bulk of the assembly being Sabbath-School teachers—some 2,000. The Rev. W. Scott, President of Airedale college, occupied the chair, and amongst the gentlemen immediately around him were the Rev. H. Dowson, the Rev. J. P. Chown, the Rev. H. Ollerenshaw (Idle), the Rev. T. Horsfield, Mr. Alderman Beaumont, Mr. Councillor Kenion, Mr. John Priestman, &c. The Rev. W. Scott delivered an introductory address, illustrating the evil effects of intemperance, and commendatory of total abstinence as the safeguard of youth. Mr. Kenion moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that, seeing with deep regret that great numbers of Sabbath scholars were drawn from schools and places of worship by the drinking customs, the meeting resolved to use every effort,



consistent with Christian principle, to put an end to so pernicious a system. He delivered an able and eloquent address, showing the disastrous effects of intemperance upon the population, especially the youthful portion of it, and urged the duty of all Sunday-School teachers to join in a determined effort to prevent the continual alienation of Sabbath scholars by the allurements and temptations of the drinking system. From a statement furnished to him by Mr. Leveratt, the chief constable, it appeared there were 134 public-houses and 242 beer-houses in the borough. It was estimated that not fewer than 7,520 persons attended these houses on Sunday evenings, at the very time when ministers were exhorting their congregations to shun every appearance of sin. They might fairly assume that not fewer than 11,000 persons attended the drinking houses on a Sunday evening. The Rev. H. Ollerenshaw seconded the resolution, urging the Sabbath-School teachers to adopt total abstinence, and give their example as well as precept to the youths under their care. Mr. John Priestman moved the next resolution, to the effect that, being persuaded that the influence of Sabbath-School teachers, if cast into the scale of temperance, would be a powerful safeguard to the rising generation, the meeting recommended total abstinence to teachers of every name. He declared that, after long and careful consideration, he had become a Voluntary in education, and opposed to State education, believing that the State was incompetent to impart a moral and religious education, and expressed his firm conviction that Voluntaryism was quite able and willing to take the charge of the youth of the country in order to their education. The Rev. J. P. Chown seconded the resolution. The Rev. T. Horsfield moved a resolution recommending the formation of Bands of Hope in connexion with congregations and Sunday-Schools. Mr. Alderman Beaumont seconded the resolution. Thanks were voted to the chairman, and a hymn having been sung, the meeting separated soon after ten o'clock.

### Literature.

*France before the Revolution: or, Priests, Infidels, and Huguenots in the Reign of Louis XV.* By L. F. BUNGENER. Authorized Translation. Two vols. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

*The Priest and the Huguenot: or, Persecution in the Age of Louis XV.* From the French of L. LOUIS FELIX BUNGENER. Published with the Author's sanction. London: T. Nelson and Co.

THESE are translations of the same work, the original title of which is, "Trois Sermons sous Louis XV." We have had to speak of it on a former occasion; and then, too, recorded our admiration of the excellent and accomplished author. In this work—as in another, of which we may remind our readers that Messrs. Nelson have published a translation, under the title of "The Preacher and the King"—M. Bungenier has been happy in the selection of a subject possessing considerable novelty and freshness, and an intrinsic interest of the highest order. He has prepared himself for the treatment of this subject by diligent and extensive historical research. He has comprehended its spirit and profound significance, as well as mastered its details; and has shown himself a good artist, in powerfully reproducing the general features of the times and society of which he writes. Some of his single pictures are as nearly perfect as possible—vivid and impressive scenes, which no one who reads will ever forget. The truth of history has been scrupulously preserved; and its moral has been carefully read and is clearly unfolded. But we do not quite agree with a remark in the brief memoir prefixed to Messrs. Nelsons' edition of the work, that "no author imparts a reality more vivid to his impersonations." On the contrary, we think M. Bungenier's great defect—almost his only great defect, however—is, that he does not give a full, throbbing life to his characters. A certain consistent individuality there undoubtedly is; but it is too much that of "ideas, dressed up like men and women,"—to borrow words from the writer alluded to—and but little the individuality of "living creatures of flesh and blood."

The same writer correctly and expressively describes the present work as having for its centre idea, "the confrontation of Popery and Protestantism in their most distinguished religionists, and in their respective influence on men and manners;" and for its moral, "the intimate connexion between Popery, infidelity, and profligacy." The book is valuable for the sake of its special aim; for the distinctness with which it is kept in view, and the power with which it is realised; for the illustration it affords of the nature, working, and results, of the systems it exhibits in conflict; and for the service thus rendered to truth and religion. But, regarding it from a simply historical point of view, it is not less admirable for its brilliant and truthful view of France in one of her most important epochs; and for its presentation of the most striking parts of the strange and thrilling story of French Protestantism. The work deserves to be gladly welcomed, if only for its fitness to make that pathetic and suggestive history better known to English readers in general.

There is little religious fiction that we can recall

with pleasure, or that can be pronounced good in a literary or artistic point of view: still less is there of historical fiction in which religious impression has been the guiding aim. Of M. Bungenier's work, however, it may unhesitatingly be said, that it has high merits as historical romance, and the highest as developing a religious purpose—in following the fortunes of a persecuted Church, and tracing the power of the truth in character and life. It is a book to fascinate and delight, and not less to instruct and elevate its reader: a book that may, perhaps, seem momentarily diffuse and wearying, but that grows on one as its whole comes more clearly into view; and is afterwards returned to with increased satisfaction and interest.

Comparing the editions before us, the distinguishing features of Messrs. Constables' are—that it is the more handsomely got up, printed in larger type, and in two volumes; and that the author has an equal interest in its success with the publishers. On the other hand, Messrs. Nelsons' is the cheaper edition, in one volume; with the special merits of a life of the author, and an elaborate table of contents—unfortunately altogether omitted in the rival edition. It is more important still to compare the translations. Both are satisfactory, and deserving of great praise; but Messrs. Constables' is the more masterly and finished, and is distinguished by more elegance and general expressiveness; while the other occasionally excels in the rendering of pithy phrases.

*Four Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge.* By the Rev. HARVEY GOODWIN, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Gonville and Caius College. Cambridge: J. Deighton.

THESE sermons, preached at Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, before the Dons and Undergraduates of the University, in the month of November last, form a little volume of great interest and worth. And not least of all are they likely to interest the Dissenter, who, from his own stand-point observes, and attempts to estimate, the character of religious life, and of the religious instruction provided for young men, at the great Universities; and who will certainly rejoice that here is evidence of deep earnestness and wise adaptation, in some part, at least, of the provision made. It cannot be affirmed, perhaps, that these discourses are strongly impregnated with "evangelical sentiments," in the sense of the party specially assuming to be evangelical in the Church; but they assert the beliefs, and offer the counsels, of one who cannot be doubted to have the roots of the truth in his soul, and the spirit of Christ in his heart. We are inclined to think Mr. Goodwin has been an attentive reader of Mr. Maurice, and reflects, perhaps unconsciously, his characteristic thoughts. Yet, we neither mean to say that he agrees with the particular views of Mr. Maurice, which have lately excited condemnation, nor that he has here made any improper appropriation of the contents of the ex-professor's writings.

Mr. Goodwin's topics are, "The Young Man Cleansing his Way"—"The Young Man in Religious Difficulties"—"The Young Man as a Churchman"—and "The Young Man called by Christ." The first discourse is so marked by candour and kindness, by earnest purposes, and plain, faithful speech, that it will be read with almost unmixed delight. The second deals with weighty matters, full of the most momentous interest; and practically rather than profoundly; but not quite in a manner satisfying to our own experience of "religious difficulties," or our knowledge of such as chiefly exist amongst the young men of the present day, in cultivated circles. Yet it affords us a passage, which we are glad to quote in illustration of the style of thought, and the clear, decisive manner of the preacher:—

"A sceptical tone of thought may be the result, not of the doubter having found some flaw in the Christian argument of which believers are ignorant, but of a particular course of education, of a particular class of reading, or of the society of a particular class of persons having given an unfavourable bias to the mind, or exaggerated admitted difficulties. Suppose, for instance, a young man to have been brought up in the midst of very extreme narrow bigoted religious views, I care not of what particular complexion, but suppose that his mind, which has naturally an elastic generous tone, has been cramped by bands of human systems, and that instead of being encouraged to view his Christian position as that of one whom God has freely loved and adopted as His own child, to whom God has made Himself known through the incarnation of His eternal Son, he has been compelled to see the Christian revelation through the eyes of some extreme party commentator, or to identify it with some untenable system which human ingenuity has devised; what wonder if, when the mind can no longer be held in thralldom and it sees the weakness of the system into which it has been forced, it should go by a natural recoil into a condition of doubt and unbelief? Have we not in fact had a fearful example of this recoil upon a gigantic scale? Everyone is familiar with the terrific outbreak of unbelief which attended the great revolution in France; an outbreak by no means hard to explain; in that case human minds had been held in chains. Christianity had been identified with a system palpably full of deceptions; at length a general emancipation was proclaimed, men were to think for themselves, a tremendous reaction took place, and universal infidelity seemed to settle upon the land. A picture this, I conceive, upon a large scale of that which often occurs in miniature amongst ourselves; a young man has been brought up to connect Christian belief with some particular theory, to make faith in Christ identical and synonymous with belief in some particular theory of inspiration,

some particular theory concerning the Bible, some particular theory of Divine decrees, or the like; as he dwells upon these things his mind rebels; he thinks the rebellion sinful, and tries to subdue it; a terrible conflict ensues; peace in believing there is none for him; at length he meets with some teacher or some book which seems to yield him the help he needs; and as he ponders the new teaching the fetters which bound him give way, and he finds himself in the miserable freedom of unbelief. Therefore I think that every young man who finds himself haunted by doubts and temptations to unbelief, should consider how far such doubts may be due to peculiar conditions of his own mind, and whether it may not be true that the difficulties which he finds are not difficulties in believing in and loving the Lord Jesus Christ, but difficulties in giving assent to some system which human ingenuity has built up."

In the sermon entitled "The Young Man as a Churchman," of course we find much to differ from—almost everything that is theoretical, and a great deal of that which is merely practical. There is, however, a considerable improvement on the old High-Churchism, both in fundamental views and in the tone of feeling towards Dissenters—which is here as liberal and generous as, on the author's theory, one could desire. In the concluding discourse are some fine and impressive remarks on the duty of regarding one's calling and station in life as a Divine vocation. The volume, as a whole, is one we have been pleased to read, and commands great respect for the ability, piety, and faithfulness of the preacher.

*A Retrospect of the Religious Life of England; or the Church, Puritanism, and Free Inquiry.* By J. J. TAYLER, B.A. Second Edition; revised. London: John Chapman.

It is probable that some of our readers are already acquainted with this work—a work which has established itself in the esteem of all to whom it has become known. But as it will most likely be new to many others, it is proper that the author should himself describe its purpose and character. He says:—

"What I here offer, is little more than a sketch—exhibiting the general outline and prominent features of the historical development of the religious life of England. I make no pretension to deep and original research. The facts recited or alluded to, are such as are familiar to every student of our national history. All that I present as my own is simply the conception of those facts; the relation that I have ventured to establish between them; the principles to which I have thought they might be referred; and the inferences which they have seemed to me to yield. I have wished to find out, if I could, the meaning of our religious history. The fanaticism which disowns the past, is not less ridiculous than the superstition of the antiquary which blindly worships it. The open, thoughtful mind, desirous to apprehend the great idea of providence, takes a wide retrospect of the past, that it may embrace the connexion of ages, and discern their subordination to a common plan. Nothing has more contributed to keep up a narrow party feeling, than the limited field of vision on which the mental gaze has been usually fixed. The relations of different religious bodies to each other—the controversies between them—the peculiarities of doctrine and practice distinguishing them—acquire an undue and absorbing importance that excludes the light of true wisdom, from their being looked upon as distinctions founded in the unchangeable nature of things, rather than as historical results, not without a relative value for the individual, and fit subjects for conscientious reflection and comparison, but of which the real nature and significance are only to be understood by reference to the circumstances in which they originated. The revival of a more historical view of the mutual relationship of different Churches, seasoned with a spirit of philosophical generalization, offers the fairest prospect of extricating our national mind from that abyss of hopeless sectarianism, in which our religion and our literature seem at times to be in danger of being forever engulfed."

Although the author disclaims pretension to original research, his work is, in the highest sense, truly original. In idea and plan, in philosophical generalizations, and in the appreciation of particular events and tendencies, it stands alone in our national ecclesiastical literature. It gives more and better aid than any other work known to us, for the true estimation of the phenomena of religious parties, and the relations they mutually sustain. While we do not agree with all the views or inferences of the writer,—and while our conclusion from this historical survey is especially different from his own,—we cannot too highly praise his clear insight and strength of thought, his impartiality and candour, the comprehensive grasp he has taken of his subject, and the satisfying completeness with which he has developed it.

In this second edition, all the more important statements have been verified, some passages rewritten, new matter introduced in the form of notes, and an index for the first time added. The modesty with which the author speaks of his performance, as to both its form and execution, will assuredly be rewarded by finding that none of his competent readers—not even those regarding his work from a point of view differing most widely from his own—will estimate his labours, or the service they render to the student of our English religious life, at less value than he himself puts upon them. We heartily commend the book to our readers, as a work which should have a place in every religious and ecclesiastical library,—which cannot be read without great and lasting advantages—to religious feeling equally with intellectual enlargement,—and which is so highly prized by ourselves, that its pages are likely to be referred to again and again.



*Paul Clifford.* By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart., M.P. London: Routledge and Co.

It is only necessary to record the appearance of another volume of this cheap uniform edition of Bulwer. We will accept the author's explanation of his purpose in this work, namely, to call attention, in an earnest spirit, to "the tragic truths, which lie hid in the *Philosophy of Circumstance*." Certainly it forcibly depicts the errors of society in helping to make criminals; and suggests the subtle question, that, "make what laws we please, the man who lives within the pale can be as bad as the man without." But we do not think that its contribution to an enlightened social feeling is of great moment or worth; nor is its philosophy either consistent or profound. We like Bulwer's novels best, when there is least attempt at philosophizing, moral or social, in them. It is not to be disputed that "Paul Clifford" is a powerful work, full of life-like character and striking incidents: but the last impression it leaves is a morbid and weakening one, and its moral but a dangerous half-truth. We cannot put "Paul Clifford" among the novels adapted to exert redemptive influences on society. Even its author seems to be aware that his later works reflect "gleams from a fairer fancy" than does this.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Incidents of Travel in Central America.* Hall, Virtue & Co.  
*The Jesuit.* A Tale. David Bryce.  
*Annotated Edition of the English Poets.* Vol. I.—Cowper. J. W. Parker & Son.  
*The Bible and its History.* J. Snow.  
*The Burning Ship; or, Perils by Sea and Land.* J. Snow.  
*The Boatwain's Mate.* J. Nisbet & Co.  
*No Popery Stanzas, in two Cantos.* Ward & Co.  
*Sir Roland Ashton.* Routledge & Co.  
*Arabic Reading Lessons.* Bagster & Sons.  
*Life and Labours of St. Augustine.* Bagster & Sons.  
*Nettleton and his Labours.* T. and T. Clark.  
*Signs of the Times.* Hall & Co., Edinburgh.  
*Penry, the Pilgrim Martyr.* W. F. & G. Cash.  
*Jane Rutherford; or, the Miners' Strike.* Clarke, Beeton & Co.  
*Christianity versus Secularism.* Ward & Co.  
*The Comforter.* Hall & Co.  
*The Songs and Legends of Roumania.* Smith, Elder & Co.  
*The London Pulpit.* Simpkin, Marshall & Co.  
*The Plagues of Egypt.* W. Freeman.

#### Gleanings.

In the present session plans have been deposited for 138 railway bills.

There are fourteen or fifteen Members of Parliament going out in the expedition to Turkey.

The guillotine used for the execution of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette has been purchased for Tussaud's Exhibition, in London.

Several regimental bands at Paris are practising the air of "God save the Queen," to welcome the English cavalry when it arrives.

The subscription towards the fund for the erection of a monument to Dr. Dalton, author of the atomic theory, has reached £5,312.

A colossal marble statue of Mr. G. Stephenson has just been placed in the waiting-hall of the Euston-square Station.

So little can the Emperor of Russia rely upon the Government *employés* that he requires photographs of all the public works completed throughout the empire, in order that he may be sure his commands are carried into effect.

It is stated that the whole number of Jews in England is only 30,000, 20,000 of whom are located in London. Russia contains 10,250,000, Constantinople 80,000, and India 17,000. It is also stated, that of the 20,000 in London, 2,000 are baptised Christians.

It has been discovered that the duty on dice—a guinea per pair—has been largely evaded. The official marks on the dice have been imitated; but as they have been sold privately there has been no necessity to forge wrappers.

A gentleman about to die, called his faithful servant, Sambo, to his bedside, and sighed out, "Ah, I'm going a long journey." "Never mind, massa, him all de way down hill, an' you soon reach the end," replied Sambo, endeavouring to console him.

When the Hindoo priest is about to baptise an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment:—"Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around thee smile; contrive to live that you may depart in smiles while all around you weep."

A man has been committed for trial on a charge of defrauding the London and North-Western Railway Company by riding from Liverpool to Manchester with a forged ticket. Upon his person were found a quantity of ink, some type for printing, and a small type-holder in which the word "Sheffield" was already set up.

It is said that the muddiest water can be made clear as crystal by mixing with it a small portion of alum, pounded very fine—say a pennyweight to the bucket. In less than a minute after the alum is applied, all the clay and other impurities held in solution coagulate and fall to the bottom, leaving the water above perfectly clear.

Dr. Ward mentioned to the Royal Institution, a few nights since, as a striking instance of the successful conveyance of flowering roots to distant countries, that a primrose had been taken to Australia in a covered

glass case, and when it arrived there in full bloom the sensation it excited, as a reminiscence of "fatherland," was so great that it was necessary to protect it by a guard.

Dr. Hooker, in his *Himalayan Journal*, describes the unpleasantness of riding on an elephant:—"The swinging motion under a hot sun is very oppressive, but compensated for by being so high above the dust. The mahout or driver guides by poking his great toes under either ear, enforcing obedience with an iron goad, with which he hammers the animal's head with quite as much force as would break a cocoa-nut, or drives it through his thick skin down to the quick. A most disagreeable sight it is to see the blood and yellow fat oozing out in the boiling sun from these great punctures. Our elephant was an excellent one, when he did not take obstinate fits, and so docile as to pick up pieces of stone when desired, and with a jerk of the trunk throw them over his head for the rider to catch, thus saving the trouble of dismounting to geologize."

An excursion in the Nepaulese territory is thus described by the same writer:—"The weather continued very hot for the elevation, (4,000 to 5,000 feet), the rain brought no coolness, and for the greater part of the three marches between Singtam and Chakoong, we were either wading through deep mud, or climbing over rocks. Leeches swarmed in incredible profusion in the streams and damp grass, and among the bushes: they got into my hair, hung on my eyelids, and crawled up my legs and down my back. I repeatedly took upwards of a hundred from my legs, where the small ones used to collect in clusters on the instep: the sores which they produced were not healed for five months afterwards, and I retain the scars to the present day. Snuff and tobacco leaves are the best antidote, but, when marching in the rain, it is impossible to apply this simple remedy to any advantage. The best plan I found to be rolling the leaves over the feet, inside the stockings, and powdering the legs with snuff."

A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching. "How long did you teach?" asked a bystander. "Wal, I didn't teach long: that is, I only went to teach." "Why did you give it up?" "Wal, I gave it up—for some reason or 'nother. You see I travelled into a deestrick and inquired for the trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickels was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickels—named my object, interducing myself—and asked him what he thought about letting me try my luck with the big boys and unruly gals in the deestrick. He wanted to know if I raly considered myself cap'ble; and I told him I wouldn't mind his asking me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic and 'jography, or showing my handwriting. But he said no, never mind: he could tell a good teacher by his gait. 'Let me see you walk off a little way,' says he, 'and I can tell,' says he, 'jis's well's I'd heerd you examined,' says he. He sot in the door as he spoke, and I thought he looked a little skittish; but I was considerable frustrated and didn't mind much; so I turned about and walked off as smart as I know'd how. He said he'd tell me when to stop, so I kep' on till I thought I'd gone far enough; then I s'pected s'thing was to pay and looked round. Wal! the door was shet, and Snickels was gone!" "Did you go back?" "Wal, no; I didn't go back." "Did you apply for another school?" "Wal, no: I didn't apply for another school," said the gentleman from Swampville: "I rather judged my appearance was against me."

#### BIRTHS.

March 22nd, the wife of Mr. H. H. TUBBS, bookseller, Manchester, of a daughter.  
 March 26th, at Belinda-terrace, Canonbury, Mrs. J. S. BROOKS, of a daughter.  
 March 28th, at Leytonstone House, the wife of T. FOWELL BUXTON, Esq., of a son.  
 April 2nd, at Putney, Lady EARDLEY WILMOT, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

March 28th, at the Independent Chapel, Burslem, by the father of the bride, Mr. ROBERT CLIFF, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, mercer, to MARGARET, daughter of the Rev. S. B. SCHOFIELD.  
 March 28th, at the Independent Chapel Tavistock, by the Rev. Richard Allott, LL.D., the Rev. EDWIN STRAKER, to ELIZABETH ANN, only daughter of JOHN PHILLIPS, Esq., Tavistock.  
 March 28th, by license, at Eccleston Chapel, Pimlico, by the Rev. John Adey, assisted by the Rev. C. R. Howell, the Rev. THOMAS YOUNG, minister of the New Tabernacle, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH MEARES, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square.  
 March 29th, at St. Pancras New Church, ROBERT INGRAM STEPHENS, Esq., of Hoddessdon, Herts, surgeon, to MARY JANE, second daughter of A. M. RANDALL, Esq., of Finsbury-square, London, and granddaughter of the Rev. JOHN CLAYTON, of Worthing, Sussex.  
 March 29th, at the Independent Chapel, Farnworth, by the Rev. J. Dyson, Mr. FRANCIS RADCLIFFE, ironfounder, of Pendlebury, to ELLEN, youngest daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH CROSS, of Ivy Cottage, Kearsley.  
 March 30th, at Zion Chapel, Nuneaton, by the Rev. George Eustace, JOSEPH COMPTON JONES, son of the Rev. J. JONES, Pailton, to ROSA SOPHIA, second daughter of the late Mr. WILLOUGHBY CROFT, Withybrook, Warwickshire.  
 March 30th, GEORGE WELSTED COLLEDGE, Esq., eldest son of THOMAS R. COLLEDGE, Esq., M.D., of Cheltenham, to KATHARINE MARY, eldest daughter of WILLIAM DENT, Esq., of Bickley-park, Kent.  
 March 31st, at St. Thomas's-square Chapel, Hackney, by the Rev. W. Kirkus, Mr. MARK WHEELER, of Hoxton, to Miss EMMA PARK, of Hackney.  
 March 31st, at London-road Chapel, Brighton, by the Rev. W. Spencer Edwards, of the City-road Chapel, Islington, FREDERICK VERNON HADLOW, of Prince Albert-street, Brighton, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Wm. REASON, Esq., of St. James-street, Brighton.  
 April 4th, at the Tabernacle, Bristol, by the Rev. George Henry Davis, the Rev. J. T. FRAYTON, of Wotton-under-Edge, to HARRIET, fourth daughter of Jos. DANDO, Esq., of Ashley Hill, Bristol.  
 April 4th, at Union-street Independent Chapel, Leek, by the Rev. R. Goshawk, Mr. JOSEPH GOODWIN, of Hammersmith, to Miss HARRIET PALMER, of Leek.

#### DEATHS.

February 23rd, at Toronto, U. C., Mr. THOMAS HOUSTON REEVE, late of Lower Thames-street, London, in his 70th year.  
 Late, at 3, Vansittart-terrace, Greenwich, EDWARD RIDDLE, Esq., F.R.A.S., for upwards of thirty years Head-Master of the Greenwich Hospital Schools, aged 67.

March 21st, at his residence, Broadway, Worcestershire, RICHARD TOWNSEND, Esq. The deceased was for many years deacon of the Independent church in that village, and a most liberal supporter of the cause.

March 23rd, at his residence, St. James's-square, Notting-hill, Mr. HONY, of St. James's-street, aged 68.

March 24th, in Cavendish-square, EDITH KATHERINE MARY, the infant daughter of Lord and Lady JOHN MANNERS.

March 25th, at Bengoe Lodge, near Hertford, BENEDICTA WEDGWOOD, widow of the late THOMAS WEDGWOOD, Esq., of Over House, Burslem, Staffordshire, in her 84th year.

March 27th, GEORGE WEDD, Esq., of 8, Canonbury-park North, and of the Corn Exchange, London, aged 69.

March 29th, ALFRED, the infant son of J. H. CONWAY.

March 29th, EDMUND CHALKLEY PEWTERESS, the beloved son of Mr. E. PEWTERESS, of Ave Maria-lane, London, aged 5 years and 7 months.

March 29th, at Staindrop, in the 90th year of his age, JOHN TROTTER, Esq.

March 30th, at Kettering, Mr. LUKE NUNNELEY, farmer, aged 84. Deceased resided seventy-five years at Pychley-lodge, near Kettering, and throughout his long life was beloved for his meek and peaceful disposition.

March 31st, at Dublin, aged 70, the Rev. JAMES CARLILE, D.D., for upwards of forty years minister of St. Mary's Abbey Scotch Church, Dublin, and for some years Government Commissioner, and member of the National Board of Education for Ireland.

March 31st, suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, Hadley-green, Middlesex, Commissary-General DICKENS, special Commissioner of Property and Income Tax, &c., universally regretted, in the 76th year of his age, and the 60th in the public service.

March 31st, CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. MALACHI FISHER, Blandford, aged 29.

April 1st, at Lower Clapton, Miss AMELIA RUTT.

April 1st, at Upton-park, Slough, ANNA MARIA, third daughter of the Rev. C. CHAMPREYS, Rector of St. George-with-St. Botolph, London, and Vicar of Wyrardsbury-cum-Langley, Bucks, aged 45.

April 2nd, at his residence, Amwell-grove, Herts, and late of 96, Watling-street, London, STAFFORD NORTHCOOTE, Esq., aged 71.

### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

Err, Tuesday evening.

The panic of last week has subsided, and during the last few days Consols have rallied though there is not much tendency to activity. From 85½, the lowest point to which they sunk, they have rallied to 86½. For the 18th April, the quotation is 86½ to 86½. New Five per Cent. Annuities have advanced to 113½, and Exchequer Bills remain at about 2s prem.

The expectation that the Bank of England would raise the rate of discount is not so prevalent. During the past month the range in Consols has been 6½ per cent., and has equalled the most violent movements experienced within any similar space throughout the memorable year of the commercial crisis, and has not been exceeded on any modern occasion except in the month of February, 1848, when the French Revolution caused a fluctuation of 9½ per cent.

Although it appears from the Bank returns up to Saturday, the 20th ult., that there has been a further decrease in the bullion of nearly £200,000, an increase in the private securities, being bills discounted to the extent of about £1,245,000, and a decrease in the reserve of notes of £645,000, yet the exports of gold, during the past week, have been only £97,000, against imports to the extent of £800,000.

Foreign Stocks have been fairly supported, but there is very little business doing. Brazilian 5 per Cents. were done at 90½ to 91; Mexican 3 per Cents. are steady at 23½; Peruvian 4½ per Cents. at 54; Portuguese 4 per Cents., 35; Russian 5 per Cents., flat, at 89 to 90; Spanish Deferred, 17; Dutch 2½ per Cents. have advanced to 54½, and the 4 per Cent. Certificates to 82½.

During the past month the fluctuations in railway shares have been heavy, the difference between the highest and lowest prices averaging from 10 to 15 per cent. To-day the market has improved in sympathy with the rise of the funds, the leading stocks showing an advance of from 10s. to £1 per share, with the exception of the Eastern Counties and South Eastern, the latter marking a decline of ½. Caledonians have improved about £1. Eastern Counties remain at 11½. Great Northerns advanced fully 52s. and Great Westerns nearly the same. Lancashire and Yorkshire show a rise of 10s. London and Blackwall firm at 7½. London and Brightons were dealt in at 95½. London and North Westerns, 94½. London and South Western mark a rise of £1, and Midlands a rise of about 15s. South Easterns show a fall of ½. York, Newcastle, and Berwick have improved 16s. York and North Midlands remain steady at 44½. French shares have generally improved. Northern of France rose to 28½, and Paris and Strasbours to 27½, with a firm appearance.

In miscellaneous shares there is little doing, but prices in general have been maintained. Australian Agricultural are at 37½. Peel River about ½ dis. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company are up to 52; and Crystal Palace shares have improved an eighth.

The accounts of the state of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week show that the vague excitement caused by the declaration of war was not confined to the London Stock-exchange. Its chief effect has been at Manchester, where a decline in prices has continued throughout the week without any signs of an ultimate reaction. Birmingham,



however, still remains free from disquiet, and the iron-market has gained fresh stability from the resolution of the manufacturers not to disturb existing prices. The demand for tools, which at all times furnishes an excellent test of the general activity of the country, is as strong as ever. With regard to foreign orders, although they now accumulate with less rapidity, the number is quite as great as can be executed. At Nottingham a favourable influence has been exercised by the prevailing fine weather; but the exercise of great general caution is felt to be necessary. In the woollen districts the extent of manufacture within the last few weeks has been a little beyond the demand, but prices have been well maintained, and confidence is expressed. The Irish linen-markets present no alteration. Throughout every part of the united kingdom the satisfactory prospects for next harvest have tended more than anything to counteract the agitation from the European crisis.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a considerable increase. They have comprised altogether fifteen vessels—seven to Melbourne, with an aggregate burden of 3,500 tons; four to Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 2,141 tons; three to Hobart Town, with an aggregate burden of 1,117 tons; and one to New Zealand of 417 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 7,175 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a further tendency to improvement.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week, although the arrivals have diminished, there has been much activity, owing to the importation being of a more general character. The number of ships reported inward was 165, being 302 less than in the previous week. The total quantity of grain reported was 45,593 quarters, including 26,230 quarters of wheat. Of flour there were reported 12,350 barrels and 2,610 sacks; of tea, 37,772 packages; of sugar, 1,038 hhds., 278 casks, 1,446 cases, and 20,719 bags; and of guano, 9,032 tons. The number of ships cleared outwards was 138, being 33 more than in the previous week; of those 40 were in ballast, and 15, as above stated, for the Australian colonies.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satdy.	Monday.	Tuesday.
3 per Ct. Consols	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
Consols for Ac-						
count.....	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
3 per Cent. Red						
New 3 1/2 per Cent.						
Annuities....						
India Stock....	220	224 30		223		
Bank Stock....						
Exchange Bills	1 dis.	2 pm.	2 dis.	3 pm.	2 dis.	2 pm.
India Bonds....						
Long Annuities						

### The Gazette.

Friday, March 31st, 1854.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1854.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,874,310	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,364,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,474,310
		Silver Bullion	
	27,874,310		27,874,310

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	
Reserve	3,744,205	— (including	
Public Deposits	4,423,827	Dead Weight An-	
Other Deposits	11,092,236	nuitiy)	11,792,116
Seven Day and other		Other Securities	15,757,604
Bills	1,124,969	Notes	6,532,535
		Gold and Silver Coin	754,972
	24,938,227		24,938,227

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 30th day of March, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains a notice that the following place has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:— Zion Chapel, Attercliffe-cum-Darnall, Yorkshire.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HAMILTON, C. C., Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, iron-monger.

LAWTON, J. M., Manchester, woollen warehouseman.

#### BANKRUPT.

STERNE, S., Great St. Helen's-chambers, Great St. Helen's, merchant, April 5, May 2: solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Son, New-street, Bishopsgate.

WILSON, H., Jun., Old-street-road, currier, April 12, May 9: solicitors, Messrs. Finch and Sheppard, Moorgate-street.

LYONS, J., Alle-place, Great Alle-street, Goodman's-fields, and Minorities, packing-case manufacturer, April 13, May 19: solicitors, Messrs. Solomon, Fenchurch-street.

WITKES, J., Oxford, chymist, April 7, May 13: solicitor, Mr. Holmes, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

BURY, A., Sackville-street, Piccadilly, tailor, April 7, May 12: solicitors, Messrs. Fraser and May, Dean-street, Soho.

GLEADON, T. O'BRIEN, Leamington, muskeller, April 11, May 12: solicitor, Mr. Parkinson, Argyl-street, Regent-street.

MORTIMER, H. G., Lee, Kent, builder, April 11, May 9: solicitor, Mr. Keighley, Basinghall-street.

SCUDAMORE, J., Coleford, Gloucestershire, draper, April 12, May 10: solicitors, Messrs. Davidson and Bradbury, Weavers'-hall; and Messrs. Whittington and Gribble, Bristol.

THOMSON, R., York, linen-draper, April 21, May 5: solicitors, Mr. Slater, Manchester; and Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.

CLARK, W., and BOULTON, T., Manchester, check-manufacturers, April 10, May 3: solicitor, Mr. Faulkner, Manchester.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

G. HENNET, Duke-street, Westminster, Bristol, and elsewhere, railway contractor, second div. of 1s., any Monday, at Mr. Cannon's, Aldermanbury—W. J. COCKRELL, Poultry, muskeller, third and final div. of 1s., to-day and Wednesday next, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street—J. WILKES, Sheffield, iron merchant,

second div. of 11d., any Saturday, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield—E. PASS, Sheffield, butcher, first div. of 9s. 1d., any Saturday, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield—J. SPITTLEHOUSE, Sheffield, joiner, second div. of 11s. 5d., and first and second div., on new profits, of 18s. 1d., any Saturday, at Mr. Brewin's, Sheffield—J. TAYLOR, Manchester, power-loom cloth manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 5d., on Tuesday, April 11, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BIRRELL, D., Dundee, and Oxford-street, yarn merchant, April 10.

At Tait, Hamilton, and Co., Glasgow and Manchester, merchants, April 11.

Tuesday, April 4, 1854.

#### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

PALMER, H. C., Stones-end, Southwark, hatter.

DAWSON, T., Darlington, Durham, corn-merchant.

#### BANKRUPT.

LLOYD, W., York-street, Westminster, and Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, licensed victualler, April 12, May 19: solicitors, Messrs. Parnell and Gillman, New Broad-street.

HELLIER, F., New Brompton, Kent, wood-carver, April 11, May 16: solicitors, Messrs. Bullyer and Fenwick, St. Mary-at-Hill.

SOLOMON, J., Circus, Minorities, shipowner, April 12, May 15: solicitors, Messrs. Ashley and Watts, Old Jewry.

CLARK, J. S. R., Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, hay-dealer, April 12, May 20: solicitor, Mr. Elliott, Great Knightbridge-street, Doctors'-commons.

MARSHALL, S., Birmingham, draper, April 20, May 11: solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

LEE, N., Bingley, ink-keeper, April 21, May 5: solicitors, Messrs. Weatherhead and Barr, Keighley.

HASLAM, G., Highnam, near Alfriston, Derbyshire, currier, April 21, May 6: solicitors, Mr. Barker, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Dixon and Blackwell, Sheffield.

#### DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

T. PORE, late of Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, and Lombard-street, coal merchant, third div. of 1d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—C. L. MEARES, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, grocer, second div. of 3d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—J. DAWES, W. NOBLE, R. H. CAWY, and R. BAWWICK, Pall-mall, bankers, ninth div. of 4d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—T. C. MILLINGTON, Malden, Essex, chymist, first div. of 4s. 10d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—H. ROSE, Manchester and Salford, brewer, first div. of 3d., on Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—J. R. GIBSON, Waterloo, near Liverpool, ink-keeper, first div. of 1s. 6d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—J. S. LEAKE, Wheelock, salt merchant, second div. of 1s., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—BREED and ECCLESTON, Liverpool, merchants, fourth div. of 1s. 3d., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool—E. PRONGERS, late of Ludlow, banker, fifth div. of 4d., any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—M. SMOOK, Wrexham, cattle dealer, div. of 9s. 3d. on new profits, on account of first div. of 10s., any Monday, at Mr. Bird's, Liverpool.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

LIDDELL, J., Glasgow, warehouseman, April 11.

### Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, April 3, 1854.

We had a short quantity of English Wheat at market this morning, and the supply of foreign has moderated. Prices of all descriptions of Wheat were fully 6s. per qr. dearer to-day than on Monday last, but there was scarcely so much doing as at the close of last week. Flour in good demand and 2s. per barrel higher. Barley is dearer and readier sale. In Beans and Peas little doing. The supply of Oats was moderate, and fine Corn in good demand at 1s. 6d. to 2s. per qr. advance upon last Monday's quotations. In Cloverseed less doing, and the season drawing to a close.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 60 to 64		Danish	80 to 90
Ditto White 73 88		Konigsberg, Red 78 85	
Linc. Norfolk, &		Pomeranian, Red 78 84	
Yorkshire Red 74 84		Northock 78 84	
Northumb. & Scotch 74 84		Danish & Holstein 74 80	
Rye 45 50		East Friesland 76 74	
Barley malting (new) 38 43		Petersburg 68 70	
Distilling 35 36		Riga and Archangel 54 60	
Malt (pale) 60 70		Polish Odessa 68 76	
Beans, Maragan. 38 53		Marianopol. 74 76	
Ticks 40 42		Taganrog 64 66	
Harrow 43 54		Egyptian 46 50	
Pigeon 52 58		American (U.S.) 78 85	
Peas, White 50 52		Barley Pomeranian 32 34	
Grey 46 48		Konigsberg 32 34	
Maple 46 48		Danish 32 34	
Boilers 52 54		East Friesland 32 30	
Tares (English) 60 70		Egyptian 24 26	
Foreign 54 60		Odessa 24 26	
Oats (English feed) 27 29		Horse 34 42	
Flour, town made, per		Pigeon 40 42	
sack, of 20 lbs. 57 58		Egyptian 40 42	
Linseed, English 58 60		Peas, White 46 50	
Baltic 60 62		Oats 34 36	
Black Sea 62 64		Dutch 24 30	
Hempseed 94 40		Jahde 24 30	
Canaryseed 52 56		Danish 24 30	
Cloverseed per cwt. of		Danish yellow feed 27 31	
112 lbs. English 54 56		Swedish 27 29	
German 46 72		Petersburg 29 31	
French 42 52		Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
American 42 46		New York 37 42	
Linseed Cake 213 10 to 214		Spanish per sack 56 60	
Rape Cake 26 10 to 27 per ton		Caraway Seed 32 34	
Repeased 232 to 236 per last			

#### BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, APRIL 3.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was very moderate, and in but middling condition. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the fresh arrivals of Beasts were on an extensive scale, and we observed a decided improvement in their general condition; indeed, the supply was the best shown here this year. Although the attendance of buyers was good, the Beef trade ruled exceedingly heavy, at a decline in the prices of Monday last of from 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs.; and a clearance was not effected. A few very superior Scots realized 4s. 4d.; but the general top figure for Beef was only 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs. The receipts of beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, amounted to 2,600 Scots and Shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 600 horned and polled Scots. We were extensively supplied with Sheep, in full average condition. The Mutton trade was heavy, at Friday's depression of 2d. per 8 lbs. The extreme value of old Downs in the wool was 5s.; out of the wool, 4s. 4d. per 8 lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at from 5s. 2d. to 6s. 10d. per 8 lbs. Prime small Calves were scarce, and quite as dear as last week. Inferior Calves ruled dull, and rather lower. There was very little doing in Pigs, at last week's currency.

#### Per 8 lbs. to sink the offals.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Coarse and inferior	3 0 3 2	Prime coarse wool-	4 6 4 8
Beasts		led Sheep	
Second quality do.	3 4 3 6	Prime South Down	
Prime large Etn	3 8 3 10	Sheep	4 10 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	4 0 4 2	Large coarse Calves	4 4 6 0
Coarse and inferior		Prime small do.	6 2 6 6
Sheep	3 6 3 8	Large Hogs	3 0 4 8
Second quality do.	3 10 3 12	Small Porkers	4 4 4 8
		Lambs, 2s. 2d. to 6s. 10d.	

Suckling Calves, 20s. to 28s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 27s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 3.—Since our last report these markets have been rather extensively supplied with each kind of meat. On the whole, a good business is doing, as follows:

#### Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior Beef	3 15 3 8	Inferior Mutton	3 2 3 4
Middling do.	3 4 3 6	Middling do.	3 8 3 8
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Prime do.	4 8 4 4
Do. small do.	3 10 4 2	Veal	4 8 4 4
Large Pork	3 4 4 2	Small Pork	4 4 4 8

Lambs, 2s. to 6s. 10d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, April 3.—There was a good demand for Irish Butter last week, and a respectable business done at from 95s. to 100s., according to kind and quality. A few first Corks were sold at 100s. to 105s. Foreign was all cleared at from 76s. to 114s. Bacon: Irish stung sides were moderately dealt in at from 54s. to 60s.; American at 50s. to 52s.; middles, 46s. to 50s.; Hams at 64s. to 74s. Lard, bladdered, 60s. to 70s., kags, 60s. to 65s.

#### PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	per cwt.		per cwt.
Friesland	110 to 112	Chester (new)	67 to 70
Kiel	105 to 112	Cheddar	68 to 70
Dorset (new)	104 to 110	Double Gloucester	64 to 73
Carlisle do.	98 to 102	Single do.	60 to 70
Waterford do.	94 to 100	York Hams (new)	72 to 86
Cork do.	98 to 104	Westmoreland do.	73 to 82
Limerick do.	86 to 96	Irish do.	70 to 78
Sligo do.	96 to 104	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	62 to 64
Fresh Butter per doz.	13 to 16	Waterford Bacon	60 to 61

#### POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 3.

These markets continue to be well supplied with most kinds of potatoes, the demand for which is inactive, as follows:—Flemish, 120s. to 160s.; Kent and Essex ditto, 130s. to 150s.; Scotch ditto, 115s. to 135s.; ditto Caps, 110s. to 120s.; Irish whites, 100s. to 115s.; foreign, 100s. to 115s. per ton. Last week's imports were 190 tons from Rotterdam, 1 from Cork, and 180 from Belfast.

HOPS, BOROUGH, April 3.—The market remains steady, with a moderate inquiry for Hops of superior quality, which fully maintain the currency of last week. For other descriptions there is scarcely any demand.

TALLOW, Monday, April 3.—Since Monday last, a considerable advance has taken place in the value of Tallow. To-day the demand is less active, and prices are a shade easier than on Friday. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 68s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 67s. net cash; Rough Fat, 3s. 9d. per 5 lbs.

#### Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	30,558	36,281	42,923	41,579	24,983
Price of Y.C.	36s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.	35s. 6d. to 44s. 9d.	44s. 9d. to 48s. 6d.	48s. 6d. to 52s. 0d.	52s. 0d. to 56s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1,628	1,366	1,128	9,016	1,737
Ditto from 1st June	83,160	84,023	94,794	85,628	85,881
Arrival last week	73	1,366	276	9	907
Ditto from 1st June	88,637	94,846	101,073	79,574	96,649
Price of Town	38s. 6d.	41s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	68s. 6d.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The market has been dull for wool. The imports of wool into London during the past week were small, including 1,677 bales from Port Phillip, 460 from Germany, 131 from the Cape of Good Hope, 67 from Belgium, and 10 from France. There continues to be a steady, but by no means active demand for really fine English wools, at very full prices. Long-wooled-qualities command very little attention, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The supply offering is on the increase.

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down Hoggets	1 4	1 6
Half-bred Ditto	1 3	1 5
Swes clothing	1 2	1 3
Kent Fleeces	1 2	1 3
Combings Skins	0 11	1 3
Flannel Wool	0 11	1 3
Blanket Wool	0 9	1 1
Leicester Fleeces	1 1	1 3

COALS, Monday, April 3.—Market without alteration from last day. Haswell, 20s. 6d.; Huttons, 20s. 6d.; Stewarts, 20s. 6d.; Framelgate, 19s. 3d.; Hartleys, 20s.; Wyjam, 18s.; Tanfield, 17s.; Whitworth, 18s. 6d.—Fresh ships, 6s.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, April 3.—The market closed with steadiness, and sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, 500 for export, and comprising 140 Pernam and Maranhão, 54d. to 73d.; 400 Egyptian, 6d. to 8d.; 400 Surat, 6d. to 4d.; and 30 Sea Island, 19d. to 18d. per lb. Import 80,000 bales.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, April 3.—The demand for Cloverseed, &c., continues, and good new qualities of red seed remain without alteration; but yearling samples meet a slow sale; white seed remains without alteration, and is firm for fine qualities. Fine qualities of Trefoil are very scarce, and without supply.

#### BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.).. sowing	—s. to 76s.	crushing 60s. to 64s.
Linseed Oakes (per ton)	210 0s. to 210 10s.	
Rapeseed (per qr.)	70s. to 72s.	
Ditto Cake (per ton)	25 15s. to 27 5s.	
Cloverseed (new cwt.)	(nominal)	30s. to 30s.
Mustard (per bush.)	white new 10s. to 14s., brown old 10s. to 12s.	
Coriander (per cwt.)	new 10s. to 15s., old 10s. to 12s.	
Canary (per qr.)	new 42s. to 44s., old 42s. to 44s.	
Caraway (per cwt.)	new 42s. to 44s., old 42s. to 44s.	
Turnip, white (per bush.)	14s. to 20s.	Swedes 22s. to 24s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	22s. to 24s.	
Cow Grass (per cwt.)	60s. to 70s.	

The Linseed market is very brisk, and prices continue to advance. Black Sea qualities have changed hands at 60s., Calcutta 62s. to 64s., Petersburg, 63s., and Archangel 51s. per qr. Rape is very firm, at 55s. to 58s. for Calcutta.

#### HIDE AND SKIN—SATURDAY, April 1.



unsettled state of the saltpetre market has prevented transactions.  
RICE.—4,000 bags Madras offered, and all bought in at 14s. 6d.; 1,000 bags Java sold at 10s. 6d. to 11s.  
COTTON.—The market is inactive, but prices are unaltered.  
COTTON continues dull; no sales reported.  
TALLOW.—Yesterday's quotations are continued, with but a limited demand.  
Hemp.—The quotation for St. Petersburg is £70 to £71, with a dull market, the late highest point £75.  
In other articles no material alteration.

### Advertisements.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION CLASSES.**—The Rev. B. H. COOPER, B.A., and J. P. BIDLAKE, Esq., B.A., are forming Evening Classes to prepare Young Men for the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1854. To commence Monday, April 10th. For terms, &c., address, Rev. B. H. COOPER, 8, Belitha Terrace, Barnsbury.

**MILL HILL SCHOOL,**  
Hendon, Middlesex.  
Head Master, Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

Applications for the admission of pupils and for preliminary information may be made to the Head Master or to the Secretary. The quarter will commence on Wednesday, April 12th.

By order of the Committee,  
Old Jewry Chambers. ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

### THOUGHT-BOOK FOR MINISTERS.

**THE BRITISH and FOREIGN PULPIT**  
(Double Number) contains Twenty-six ORIGINAL SKETCHES of SERMONS by distinguished British and American Ministers. Ministers will find this Journal valuable as a thought-suggesting Manual. Stamped for post, 7d.

\* \* The Volume for 1853, containing 100 Sketches and other matter, is now ready, transmitted by post, 3s. 6d.  
Sangster and Fletcher, 11, Paternoster-row.

**A TREATISE on PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT** without acid, for the cure of diseases, to be had on receipt of a Postage-stamp.—Mr. W. P. PIGGOTT, the Medical Galvanist, 523u, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury, London.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**  
(Used in the Royal Laundry).

WOTHERSPOON'S machine-made LOZENGES and COMFITS, packed in neat 4-oz. boxes, FREE FROM COLOURING MATTER, which is so much objected to. SCOTCH MARMALADE, JAMS, and JELLIES, now so universally known for fine quality, prepared by steam power, for Home Use and Exportation.

London: WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY, and Co., 66, Queen-street Cheap-side.  
Glasgow: ROBERT WOTHERSPOON & Co.

### FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE-IRONS.

—Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS, 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, and 4 and 5, Perry's-place. They are the largest in the world, and contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, FIRE-IRONS, and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, £2 14s. to £5 10s.; ditto, with ornate ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to £12 12s.; Bronzed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £3; Steel Fenders from £2 15s. to £5; ditto, with rich ornate ornaments, from £2 15s. to £7 7s. Fire-irons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. Sylvester and all other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth-plates. All which he is enabled to sell at these very reduced charges, Firstly—From the frequency and extent of his purchases; and Secondly—From those purchases being made exclusively for cash.

### THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

—The real NICKEL SILVER, introduced twenty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co. is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Spoons, per dozen	18	26	32
Dessert Forks	30	40	46
Dessert Spoons	30	42	48
Table Forks	40	56	64
Table Spoons	40	58	66

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c. at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

### CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle.	Thread.	King's.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12	28	30
Dessert ditto ditto	10	21	25
Tea ditto	5	11	12

### CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most

varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on SALE at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. 24-inch ivory-handled table-knives, with high shoulders, 11s. per dozen; dessert to match, 10s.; if to balance 1s. per dozen extra; carvers 4s. per pair; larger sizes, from 14s. 6d. to 26s. per dozen; extra fine, ivory, 32s.; if with silver ferrules, 37s. to 50s.; white bone table knives, 7s. 6d. per dozen; dessert, 5s. 6d.; carvers, 2s. 3d. per pair; black horn table-knives, 7s. 4d. per dozen; dessert, 6s.; carvers, 2s. 6d.; black wood-handled table knives and forks 6s. per dozen; table steels, from 1s. each. The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish-carvers. Also a large assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c. of the best quality.

WILLIAM S. BURTON HAS TEN LARGE SHOWROOMS, (all communicating), exclusive of the Shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated and Japanned Wares, Iron and Brass Bedsteads,) so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

29, OXFORD STREET, (corner of Newman-street); and 2, NEWMAN STREET, and 4 and 5, PERRY'S PLACE.

### HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—This

is a Wonderful Purifier of the Blood, and a sure cure for all SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS, making all impurities vanish from the system, as shown before the sun. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. a bottle. Agents:—Bentley and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Prout, 229, Strand; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; also by all respectable Chemists.

### FIVE GUINEAS.—Mr. WM. H. HALSE,

the Medical Galvanist, of 22, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, LONDON, informs his friends that his FIVE GUINEA APPARATUS are now ready. Send two postage-stamps for his Pamphlet on Medical Galvanism.

Just Published, in neat Wrapper, beautifully Illustrated, price 2d.,

**THE PLAGUES OF EGYPT:**  
embracing the Egyptian Life of Moses. Being No. IV. of the LIBRARY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

Still on Sale, Third Edition, price 2d.,

**THE STORY OF ANCIENT NINEVEH.**  
Also, Second Edition, price 2d.

**ISRAEL and the PYRAMIDS;**  
Or, Hebrew Life in Egypt:

**THE DEAD SEA and its EXPLORERS;**  
Including a Visit to the Ruins of Sodom and Gomorrah, &c.

To appear on the 1st of May,

**THE CAPTIVITY and its MEMENTOES:**

describing the successive Deportations of Israel and Judah by their Conquerors; the Districts in the East to which they were borne; the state of Palestine during their absence; and the periods and circumstances attending their return from Exile. With appropriate Engravings, price 2d.

### ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

"This little serial has had the commendation of nearly the whole of the press, and well it deserves it. When complete, the numbers will constitute a cheap and interesting 'Library of Biblical Literature.'"  
—*Uxbridge Advertiser*.

"We are glad to state that this work more than merits the favour which we bespoke for it from its prospectus. The first two papers contain solid results of careful reading and exact criticism of a character which may advantageously compare with some of the ablest review and encyclopaedic writing. As a work of Biblical Literature for the people, it is altogether without precedent for cheapness of price and excellence of style."  
—*Christian Spectator*.

"The numbers before us, containing the 'Story of Ancient Nineveh,' and 'Israel and the Pyramids,' are amongst the most charmingly written sketches we have ever read. Picturesque, vivid, and life-like, it would be degrading them to say they have simply the enthralling power of well-written fiction, since they possess the more stirring influence of startling and wonderful realities. It is impossible, notwithstanding the familiarity of the subjects, to lay down these numbers before finishing their perusal; and impossible to finish their perusal without looking forward with anxiety for the next issue. Each number is illustrated with engravings, sketch-maps, and diagrams—altogether forming one of the most desirable serials for some time offered to the Christian public."  
—*Wesley Banner*.

"An exceedingly interesting, graphically, and eloquently written treatise. The excessive cheapness and great merit of the publication ought to secure for it an extensive circulation."  
—*Weekly Times*.

"No. 1, contains much information that is interesting, more especially to the student of scripture, respecting ancient Nineveh. As the issue is in such a cheap form, we trust the succeeding numbers will equal the introductory one. If they do, we have no doubt but that the tracts will be eagerly sought after and extensively read."  
—*Wakefield Journal*.

"The first of a series of cheap tracts, to embrace a wide Biblical field. The design is good, the subject well chosen, and the 'story' itself told in an attractive and instructive manner."  
—*Glasgow Commonwealth*.

"The first number of this new monthly serial has reached us. It contains a 'Story of Ancient Nineveh,' told in a graphic manner, by one who evidently understands his subject, and who possesses the power of arresting the attention of a reader. The half-hour we spent in its perusal was so pleasantly passed, that we feel we shall do Sabbath-school teachers a service by recommending the book to their notice, as containing information peculiarly fitted to qualify them for their duties."  
—*Bradford Observer*.

"A valuable series of tracts illustrating Biblical literature, collecting the most recent and valuable information into a shape, and at a price, which will excite the gratitude of numbers who have not time or opportunity to peruse at length the valuable works in which those discoveries are contained. 'The Story of Ancient Nineveh' is the subject of the first tract, and the mode in which it is treated causes us to look forward with pleasure for the rest of the series."  
—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

"Plainly written, with good wood engravings, calculated to make Scripture knowledge more general, and to effect much good."  
—*Herts Guardian*.

"This is an attempt to supply a simple, short, and accurate history (of the ancient Assyrian city), and the writer has performed the task well. It speaks well for the series."  
—*Poole Herald*.

"Another cheap publication, attractive enough to draw the two-pence out of the pocket of any one who feels interested in that most important topic, the 'History of Ancient Empires.' In the first number of this little work we have, in a condensed form, the 'Story of Ancient Nineveh.'"  
—*Halfpenny Courier*.

"This is a cheap and beautifully illustrated epitome of the ancient history of Nineveh, and of the recent discoveries made upon the site of that marvellous city of former ages, in which the type of a primitive civilisation is preserved intact in imperishable monuments."  
—*Blackburn Standard*.

"We have here offered to us for perusal, at a price whose minuteness only excites a smile, the whole of that extensive range of subjects which are associated with Biblical studies; and though each monthly tract will, as far as possible, exhaust one topic, yet, by collecting together those which treat of cognate matters, a series of separate volumes may be formed, which, when united, will constitute a miniature 'Library of Biblical Literature,' at once exceedingly interesting and incredibly cheap. As it is addressed to the mass of the people, and at a more than usually popular price, it cannot possibly succeed except by extensive patronage, and this we heartily hope the spirited publisher may obtain."  
—*The Empire*.

"This new candidate for public favour promises well, and if the performance equal the promise, it will doubtless obtain its due share of support."  
—*Scottish Congregational Magazine*.

"We cordially commend the work, which is embellished with several woodcuts, and published at a price which brings it within the reach of all."  
—*Monmouthshire Beacon*.

"The first monthly instalment of a new illustrated serial, which promises to form a valuable repository of information on geographical, historical, biographical, archaeological, and literary subjects, in relation to the Bible."  
—*Sheffield Free Press*.

"These tracts are intended to bring before us the actual history and modern condition of those lands and people referred to in Holy Writ. The two before us are entitled 'Israel and the Pyramids,' and 'The Dead Sea and its Explorers,' and exhibit a great amount of research and narrative power. We predict for them a wide and well-merited popularity."  
—*Bristol Mercury*.

"The publication is well adapted to popular instruction and amusement."  
—*Taunton Courier*.

"This is an excellent serial, and well deserves success. Each tract contains an amount of information which, to be otherwise attained, would require much application, and no trifling cost in bulky folios."  
—*Sheffield Examiner*.

"Among the wonders of cheap literature, we must rank the little publication before us. The series promises to be of the greatest utility in Sunday Schools, and all cheap educational establishments."  
—*Kent Herald*.

"A great mass of information is skilfully condensed in these tracts, which are deserving of general patronage."  
—*North Wales Chronicle*.

"Conducted with marked ability."  
—*Stroud Free Press*.

"We recommend this work with pleasure to the heads of families."  
—*Brighton Examiner*.

"A cheap issue of very interesting subjects, judiciously selected, and deserving public encouragement."  
—*Kentish Observer*.

"This serial will be regarded as a boon by many who have long felt the want of such an one. The subjects are judiciously selected, and a vast amount of information is conveyed in the treatises, which are so written as to keep up the interest of the reader until he arrives at the termination."  
—*Wakefield Journal*.

"We do not remember having ever felt so thoroughly interested in any second-hand narrative as in the resume of the expeditions to the Dead Sea, detailing the fate of Molyneux, of Costigan, the sufferings of Dr. Robinson, of Lieut. Lynch, and the American expedition, and the somewhat heterodox and apocryphal suggestions of the last visitors to the dread lake of Divine vengeance—De Sautcy and the French."  
—*Nottingham Guardian*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

**DEANE'S LONDON-BRIDGE IRON-MONGERY and FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.**

### DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY

has for more than 150 years received extensive and increasing Public Patronage. The Stock, comprising IVORY, BONE, HORN, and STAG HANDLES, stands unrivalled in Extent and Variety; the Prices are the lowest, and the quality of the Steel the very best. Deane's Monument Razors, and London-bridge Strops, are preferred by the best judges to any other. Their Pen and Pocket Knives, 6d. each and upwards, and Ladies' Scissors of every description, are all of the finest quality.

### ELECTRO-SILVERED DEANEAN PLATE.

This beautiful manufacture is celebrated for its peculiar purity and silvery whiteness, and, as a substitute for silver (from which it cannot, by any test, be distinguished), is unsurpassed. DEANE, DRAY, and Co., have always on sale TABLE and DESSERT SPOONS and FORKS, in all the newest and most approved silver patterns; also, Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur-stands, Cruets, Candlesticks, Cake-baskets, and every article usually produced in silver.

### IRON BEDSTEADS.

DEANE, DRAY, and Co., manufacture and supply every description of IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS; and have at all times a large stock of these articles on hand, together with Beds, Mattresses, Palliasses, &c. Priced Lists, with Drawings, sent per post, free.

### DRAWING-ROOM STOVES.

A large and handsome collection of BRIGHT STOVES for the drawing or dining-rooms, embracing all the newest designs, is always on sale, in the Stove and Fender department of DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s Establishment. They have applied to these and other classes of register stoves patented improvements, economizing the consumption of fuel, for which the highest testimonials have been given. Deane, Dray, and Co. also invite attention to their improved COOKING STOVE, adapted for Gentlemen's Mansions and all large Establishments, with Kitchen Ranges of the best construction. In FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS they are constantly introducing every novelty, at the lowest possible prices.

### FAMILIES FURNISHING

may obtain (post free, on application) DEANE, DRAY, and Co.'s GENERAL FURNISHING PRICED LIST, enumerating more than 500 articles, selected from the various departments of their Establishment, requisite in fitting up a family residence. The Stock includes Table Cutlery, Electro-Plate, Lamps, Papier Mache Trays, Fenders and Fire-irons, Iron Bedsteads, Britannia Metal, Tin and Japan Ware, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c. DEANE, DRAY, and Co. (Opening to the Monument), London-bridge.

### BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYE-

BROWS, &c.—The most surprising, efficacious, and elegant preparation ever introduced for the growth of Hair, Whiskers, &c., is ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR. Thousands who were once bald, have now splendid heads of natural hair; and a still greater number who were once utterly destitute of Beard or Whisker, have now these attributes of manhood in attractive luxuriance. Numerous similarly-named imitations have been, from time to time, put forth, accompanied by testimonials, each and all as spurious as the article they represent. Persons who have been thus deceived will find that the genuine article has no parallel in the growth, curling, and general improvement of the Hair, Whiskers, &c., as also checking greyness. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

In Pots and Bottles, 2s. each, with full directions, through all Druggists and Perfumers, or sent free on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by ROSALIE COUPELLE, British and Foreign Perfumery Establishment, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

CAUTION.—Do not be persuaded to purchase any other articles from which the vendor obtains a larger profit. The GENUINE has the signature, "ROSALIE COUPELLE," in red letters on a white ground, on the stamp round each packet.

TESTIMONIALS, the truth of which may be ascertained from the persons themselves, whose addresses are given—a test which (so-called) "testimonials" in advertisements imitating this cannot stand.—Mr. J. J. Williams, 8, Lowther-street, Liverpool: "I can now show as fine a head of hair as any person, which I attribute solely to using your Crinutriar."—Mr. Thos. Mollard, Academy, Wednesbury: "It is restoring my hair quite to my satisfaction and joy."—Mr. Jos. Halley, Cumberland: "It surpasses everything of the kind."—Mr. G. Carter, near the Station, Pangbourne: "My head, which was bald on the top, and down the side parts, is now covered with new hair."—Mr. Henry Lane, care of Mr. Chapman, Golden Lion, Maclefield-street, City-road, London: "A friend of mine, Mr. Harris, describes its effects as truly astonishing."—Miss Jackson, 14, Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester: "My hair in one place had fallen off; it has now grown surprisingly."—Lieut. Holroyd, R.N.: "It has thickened and darkened my hair very much."—Mr. Yates, hair-dresser, Malton: "The young man has now a good pair of Whiskers. I want two pots for other customers." The above, and hundreds of others, may be seen at the Establishment.

May be obtained through all Chemists and Perfumers; but should difficulty occur, enclose postage stamps to ROSALIE COUPELLE, BRITISH and FOREIGN PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

### PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and instant relief and a rapid cure of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

**DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,**  
IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury. Gentlemen.—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.

(Signed) W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave relief until I commenced taking Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) THOMAS CARTER.

Witness, Mr. George Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

### CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper, Man of Ross House.

A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, although the greater part of her family had died of consumption.

(Signed) CAREY, COCKS, and ROPER.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

### DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC;

A delightfully fragrant preparation for

IMPROVING and BEAUTIFYING the COMPLEXION, Rendering the Skin clear, Soft, and Transparent, Removing all Eruptions, Freckles, Sunburn, Tan, Pimples, and Roughness, Curing Gnat Bites, and the Stings of insects generally.

In the process of Shaving it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits. Observe the name on the Government Stamp outside the Wrapper. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale Warehouse, 26, Bride-lane, London.



## PRIZE MEDAL.

WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN'S GOLD CHAINS,  
BY TROY WEIGHT, AT REALIZABLE VALUE AND THE WORKMANSHIP, AT WHOLESALE  
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

**THE GREAT EXHIBITION** having established the advantage of Purchasing from the Wholesale Manufacturer, wherever it can be accomplished, and thereby dispensing with an intermediate profit, WATHERSTON and BROGDEN beg to announce, that in obedience to the numerous calls made upon them, they have thrown open their Manufactory to the Public, at the same prices they have been in the habit (for the last half century, of charging to the Trade in London, India, and the Colonies. The system of Weighing Chains against Sovereigns being one of the greatest Frauds ever practised on the Public, WATHERSTON and BROGDEN guarantee the Gold in their Chains, and will re-purchase it at the price charged: the Workmanship according to the intricacy or simplicity of the pattern.

EXAMPLE.—Intrinsic value of a chain of 15-carat Gold, weighing 1½ ounces ..... 23 9 7  
Supposing the Workmanship to be ..... 2 0 0

Total ..... 25 9 7

By this arrangement, the purchaser will see at a glance the proportion charged for labour compared with the bullion in a Gold Chain, and being always able to realize the one, will have only to decide on the value of the other.  
An extensive assortment of Jewellery, of the first quality, all made at their Manufactory.

16, HENRIETTA-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1789.

N.B.—Australian and Californian Gold made into articles of Jewellery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

## DUTY OFF TEA!

**ON and AFTER the 6th of APRIL, the prices of ALL OUR TEAS will be again REDUCED 4d. per pound.**

STRONG BLACK TEA .....	2s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	3s. 0d.	Former Prices .....	3s. 0d.	3s. 2d.	3s. 4d.
RICH SOUCHONG .....	2s. 2d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.	Former Prices .....	3s. 6d.	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.
BEST ASSAM PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA, of extraordinary quality and strength .....	4s. 0d.			Former Price .....	4s. 4d.		
STRONG GREEN TEA .....	2s. 8d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.	Former Prices .....	3s. 0d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.
PRIME GUNPOWDER TEA .....	3s. 8d.	4s. 0d.		Former Prices .....	4s. 0d.	4s. 4d.	
DELICIOUS GUNPOWDER TEA .....	4s. 4d.	4s. 8d.	5s. 0d.	Former Prices .....	4s. 8d.	5s. 0d.	5s. 4d.
GOOD COFFEE..... 11d. 1s.							
PRIME COFFEE..... 1s. 1d. 1s. 2d. 1s. 3d.							
RARE CHOICE OLD MOCHA (20 years old) .....					1s. 6d.		
RICH MOCHA COFFEE..... 1s. 4d.							

All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, sent carriage free to any Railway Station or Market-town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

## PHILLIPS AND COMPANY,

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current, containing great advantages in the purchase of TEA, COFFEE, and COLONIAL PRODUCE, sent post free on application.

SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.

Foolscap 8vo., cloth, price 3s. 6d.,

## LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN PENRY,

THE PILGRIM MARTYR, 1559—1593.

By JOHN WADDINGTON, Author of "Emmaus," &c.

Foolscap 8vo., price 6s.,

## WORKING WOMEN OF THE LAST HALF CENTURY;

THE LESSON OF THEIR LIVES.

By CLARA LUCAS BALFOUR.

London: W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

## WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

With numerous Engravings, price £1. 6s. cloth gilt,

## A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION.

BY THE REV. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, D.D.

Containing 730 Complete Services, each including a Hymn, a Prayer, a Portion of Scripture, and appropriate Reflections, being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the Year.

Selections from Testimonials of Christian Ministers in favour of the Rev. A. FLETCHER'S "GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION."

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the worth of "Fletcher's Family Devotion." It is admirably adapted to accomplish the sacred purpose for which it is intended. The genial warmth of true spirituality pervades it throughout; and it may safely be recommended, both for the judgment and piety by which it is characterized, to earnest-minded Christians of every denomination. Great as its circulation already is, I should be glad to find it increased, and increasing.

Yours very faithfully,

*Henry H. H. H.*

Parsonage, St. James's, Hampstead-road.

Extract from a letter by the Rev. J. HARRIS, D.D., Author of "Hammon."

The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion.

*J. Harris*

Exeter.

I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate.

*J. R. Apple*

Liverpool.

A superficial survey of it ["A Guide to Family Devotion"] is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires, or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves.

I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females, have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship, for want of a selection of Scriptures adapted to family reading: this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation to its excellence. With many sincere wishes for its success,

*S. J. Thomas*

On examination, I am much pleased with it ["A Guide to Family Devotion"], and feel, when I am called to leave my family, that I leave for its use a good substitute behind me.

The evangelical strain of the prayers gives them an advantage over most other forms which have been published for families: I mean not only the savour of evangelical feeling and motive with which they are imbued, but the frequent addresses which are intermingled to each Divine Person of the Triune Jehovah. I trust that your labours will lead many families to a practical use and enjoyment of the glorious privileges of the Gospel.

*John P. B.*

Late Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street.

I feel it right to express my opinion that the plan is excellent, and that the execution of the plan is judicious, and well adapted to its purpose, as an aid to the great duty and blessing of family, conjugal, and secret worship.

*Homerton.*

Letters have also been received from the following Clergymen:—Rev. W. B. COLLYER, D.D., Peckham; Rev. J. MORRISON, D.D., Chelsea; Rev. JAMES PARSONS, York; Rev. SAMUEL RANSOM, Hackney; Rev. A. THOMSON, Coldstream; &c. &c. In addition to which, upwards of One Hundred of the most influential Clergymen of America have testified, by letter, their high commendation of the excellence and great utility of the above-named Work.

VIRTUE, AND CO., LONDON AND NEW YORK.

## DEAFNESS.

New and important medical discovery, just published, sent free by post for eight postage stamps.

**DEAFNESS, Noises in the Ears (CURE YOURSELF).** A Medical Guide for the cure of country patients, by a Physician, Dr. HERBERT MANFRED, Aurist, M.R.C.S., 72, Regent-street, London. This work has been the means of curing numbers, and rescued them from sacrificing both purse and patience at the shrine of quackery. Any deaf sufferer is enabled to hear the usual tone of conversation in a few hours, by means which can with safety be applied to an infant.

Dr. MANFRED, Member of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, receives patients daily, from ten until six, at his residence, 72, Regent-street, London, (first door in Air-street,) where all letters must be addressed.

## FIFTY-THOUSAND CURES WITHOUT

MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE OR EXPENSE, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DU BARRY, & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

## UKASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Russian Consulate General,

London, Dec. 2, 1847.

The Consul General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Barry, Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica that they had sent to His Majesty the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palace.

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies: "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.

STUART DE DECIES."

Cure No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent food."

MARIA JOLLY, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk." Cure No. 47,131.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts; a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman, Gatesacre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Cure No. 3,906.—"Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food."

Athol-street, Perth.

JAMES PORTER."

Cure No. 180, "Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time. W. R. Reeves, Pool Anthony, Tiverton." No. 4,208, "Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's health-restoring food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddlington Rectory, Norfolk." No. 81, "Twenty years' liver complaint, with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Food. Andrew Fraser, Haddington." No. 42,130, "Major General King, Exmouth, cure of general debility and nervousness." No. 32,110, Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time. No. 28,416, William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-in-law, King's College Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food. No. 32,814, Captain Allen, recording the cure of a lady from epileptic fits. No. 26,419, the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks, a cure of functional disorders. No. 24,814, the Rev. Thomas Munster, cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings. No. 41,817, Dr. James Shorland, late surgeon in the 96th Regiment, a cure of dropsy. No. 24,947, Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, of Bromley, recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy. No. 37,403, Samuel Laxton, Esq., Leicester, a cure of two years' diarrhoea. Mr. William Martin, a cure of eight years' daily vomiting. Richard Willoughby, Esq., London, formerly of Calcutta, a cure of many years' biliousness. No. 32,836, "Three years' excessive nervousness, with pains in my neck and left arm, and general debility, which rendered my life very miserable, has been radically removed by Du Barry's health restoring food. Alex. Stuart, Archdeacon of Ross, Skibbereen." No. 58,034, Grammar School, Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850. "Gentlemen, We have used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it. R. Ambler." No. 4,876, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, London, 22 November, 1849. "Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant." This infant was sixteen days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.

No. 52,418, Dr. Gries, Magdeburg, recording the cure of his wife from pulmonary consumption, with night sweats and ulcerated lungs, which have resisted all medicines, and appeared a hopeless case. No. 52,421, Dr. Gattiker, Zurich. Cure of cancer of the stomach, and fearfully distressing vomitings, habitual flatulency, and cholice. All the above parties will be happy to answer any inquiries.

No. 51,482, Dr. Wurzer's testimonial. "Bonn, 19th July, 1853. This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supercedes, in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhoea, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, and hemorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary complaints, where irritation and pain are to be removed, but also in pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption. Dr. RUD. WURZER. Counsel of Medicine and practical M.D. in Bonn." Col. H. Watkins, of Grahams, a cure of gout; Mr. Joseph Walters, Broadwell Colliery, Oldbury, near Birmingham, a cure of angina pectoris; and 50,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, testimonials of the very extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet.

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—1lb. 2s. 9d., 2lb. 4s. 6d., 5lb. 11s., 12lb. 22s. super refined, 5lb. 22s., 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry, Du Barry, and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., purveyors to her Majesty, Piccadilly; Croose and Blackwell; and may be ordered through all respectable booksellers, grocers, and chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Many invalids having been seriously injured by spurious imitations under closely similar names such as Ervalenta Arabica food and others, the public will do well to see that each canister bears the name:—

BARRY, DU BARRY, & Co., 77, Regent-street, London in full

without which none is genuine.



## DR. CUMMING'S LECTURES.

This day, price 1s. 6d., cloth 2s. 6d.,

**SIGNS OF THE TIMES.** The Moslem and his End, the Christian and his Hope. By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Complete Edition. Also, THE FINGER OF GOD. Fourth Edition, 2s. 6d. CHRIST OUR PASSOVER. Uniform. THE COMFORTER. Ditto.

Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price Three pence,

**RELIGIOUS LIBERTY in GERMANY.**—A circular letter to the Assembly of the German Evangelical Church. By the Rev. G. W. LEHMANN, pastor of the Baptist Church at Berlin. Translated from the German by the Rev. B. P. PRATTEN.

Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row, London.

Fifteenth Thousand (Revised) price 1s.,

**THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS of GREAT BRITAIN in 1851;** with a Description of the Machinery and Processes employed to obtain the Returns. Also an Appendix of Tables of Reference.

By EDWARD CHESHIRE, F.S.S.

"The contents have a lasting interest."—*Times*.

London: John W. Parker and Son, 445, West Strand.

\* Sold by all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations.

**KING'S COLLEGE and MR. MAURICE.**

Just published, price 1s. 6d., sewed.

No. 1.—THE FACTS.

By a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn.

D. Nutt, 270, Strand.

Recently published, cloth, price 2s. 6d.,

**THE YOUTHFUL INQUIRER**

COUNSELLED AND ENCOURAGED. By HENRY N. BARNETT. Fully recognizing "the right of private judgment," in the widest interpretation of that phrase, it is the aim of this work to illustrate, and as far as may be, to guide the progress of the youthful mind from a state of religious indifference, through the various stages of inquiry and scepticism, to the repose of faith.

"Mr. Barnett is a vigorous writer and a dauntless thinker."—*Patriot*."If the present volume get fair play, it will circulate extensively among young men. It contains a large amount of sound thinking, high principle, and excellent counsel."—*British Banner*."Almost all in the work from which we differ is the result of a reaction from something equally wrong, often more wrong, on the other side. It is evidently the work of an earnest, thoughtful, and, we trust, also, a devout mind."—*The Church*.

"Mr. Barnett writes in a manly, bold, and candid spirit, and in a style remarkable for freedom, force, and directness. We cannot approve of the manner in which he occasionally expresses his dissent from current and conventional modes of thought, and condemn the position of parties from whom he differs. With the exception of the eulogies, the book has our strong approval, as, in many respects, the very work needed by a largely increasing class, and well qualified to render it service and assistance."—*Christian Spectator*.

"There is neither cant, nor fear, nor bigotry in these pages. It is the bravest little work we have had in our hands for a very long time, and its thoughtfulness matches its heroism."—*Political Examiner*.

"This little work is an inquiry into the mysteries of the Christian religion, and while it repudiates doctrinal forms and the unsatisfactory creeds which are based on prejudices, dogma, or tradition, it is fervently earnest and admirable alike in tone and manner. The latitude of its inquiries, the calm and temperate tone in which it analysis objections and makes reason and religion subjective to each other will secure for it that attentive reading it so decidedly merits. Its author, a Minister and Bible Class leader, has a right to speak and to be heard."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

"The mode of our author is popular rather than philosophical. His style is sometimes unduly ambitious, and some of the lectures would have benefited by condensation. But, having made this abatement, we can honestly praise them for remarkable liberality of spirit, fearlessness of utterance, and general ability."—*Christian Reformer*.

"A small volume of good counsel, on religious subjects, conceived in a fair spirit, and especially worthy of perusal, as encouraging an individual formation of opinion, too often lost sight of in blindly following the lead of others."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"This little volume is unquestionably the product of a very cultivated and acute mind. The thoughts are original and forcible, and are conveyed in chaste and telling language."—*The Sheffield Independent*.

"Here is a little book on which we should like to draw largely, for it is written with great vigour, contains much that is suggestive and valuable for its high mental quality, and argues in a manly strain for the exercise of free thought in religious opinion. To the thoughtful and intelligent the work will furnish ample materials for study and reflection."—*Plymouth Journal*.

"Though it has been the anxious desire of the author throughout to add some slight contribution to the defence of that beautiful Christian faith to which he is so heartily devoted, yet nothing is ever said that can prejudice in any manner the upright and independent thinker. If the youth of this country would follow the instruction of such a guide as this, and imitate his calm and dignified method of inquiry and discussion, we should soon have multitudes of earnest Christians, who not only speculatively believe but, what is of infinitely more importance, would diligently practise the truths of the Christian revelation."—*The Empire*.

"There is a freshness and piquancy about the treatise which please us much; and after all it may be, we must be content to take the blemishes we have indicated, as the almost inseparable concomitants of a fearless and impetuous spirit of reform. On the whole, we have highly relished the book."—*Hastings and St. Leonards News*.

"He writes in an earnest manner, and is thoroughly imbued with a liberal—some theologians may perhaps consider too liberal—spirit. The essays, which are eight in number, exhibit thought, observation, and graphic power in no ordinary degree."—*Ipswich Express*.

"It is seldom that the young are counselled after the bold, yet truthful style of the author of this work, which is one of the most remarkable of the class that has ever appeared. . . . The book is full of clear, sound, and vigorous principles in every branch of thought and duty on which it treats, and is well calculated to improve the serious, thoughtful mind."—*Birmingham Mercury*.

"The distinguishing characteristic of this little volume is its remarkable unlikeness to all other works, little or big, which have been put forth with the same pretensions. Instead of trammelling thought, and smothering inquiry, and hedging in the neophyte with prickles on this side, and spikes on that, carefully narrowing the passage till it ends in a tunnel, discharging its contents at the door of this church or yonder chapel, he would leave both free as the winds of heaven, in order that a man's creed may result from his own honest convictions. It is addressed to the young—we hope the public will not interpret the word in the sense of years alone; there is many a young fellow in his grand climacteric to whom it will be meat and drink, and we should say that there are parts of it over which most men under sixty may ponder with advantage."—*Tait's Magazine*.

"Though we are far from endorsing all the opinions this book contains, we love its earnestness, admire its independence, and revere its intellectual force. The mind that produced this work could produce something far greater, more worthy of itself, and certainly more adapted to draw towards it some of the best spirits of the age."—*The Homist*.

"The book is suggestive of thought, and may be safely placed in the hands of youth who are intended to be thinkers."—*Western Times*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Now ready,

**LIFE of DR. CHALMERS,** in two Volumes, cloth, price 12s.

Also, the Third Quarterly Part, price 2s. 6d.  
Edinburgh: Thomas Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Dublin: J. McGlashan, and all Booksellers.

New edition, in fols. 8vo, boards price 1s. 6d., or 2s. in cloth,

**THE JESUIT: A Tale showing the Character and Policy of THE ORDER.**

London: David Bryce, 48, Paternoster-row.

Published April 1.—No 9,

**PICTORIAL PAGES, Eight Pages**

quarto, price one halfpenny. Edited by Rev. H. TOWSLEY. This number contains, among other engravings—the Walrus—Lord Rosse—and Lord Rosse's Great Telescope.

"I congratulate you on having materially assisted the promoters of a sound, pure, and cheap serial literature, by the publication of 'Pictorial Pages.' From its cheapness and excellent matter, it only requires to be known by the public to ensure its success."—*G. H. H. Oliphant, Esq., Barrister*.

Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster-row, London.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCII.**

will be published on Wednesday next.

CONTENTS:—

- I.—Mormonism.
- II.—John Locke—His Character and Philosophy.
- III.—History of French Protestant Refugees.
- IV.—Moore's Journal.
- V.—The National Gallery Report.
- VI.—Recent Italian Autobiographies.
- VII.—Opinions of the Judges on Codification.
- VIII.—Consumption of Food in the United Kingdom.

London: Longman and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

**THE MONTHLY CHRISTIAN SPEC-**

TATOR, No. XL., for April, price 6d., contains:—

- I.—Christian Benevolence.
- II.—What Advantage Hath the Dissenter?
- III.—Rulers of the Primitive Church.—Later Cycle.
- IV.—Benjamin Disraeli.
- V.—On the Punishment and Forgiveness of Sin.
- VI.—Dissenters and the Universities.
- VII.—Protestant Persecutions on the Continent.
- VIII.—My Young Mistresses: A Tale.
- IX.—Record of Christian Missions.
- X.—Monthly Retrospect.

Intelligence, &c.  
London: W. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black; and all Booksellers.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE for APRIL, price**

2s. 6d., or by post 3s., contains:—

- Frederick Denison Maurice.
- The Countess's Wedding Day.
- A Day at Marathon.
- The Electric Telegraph.
- General Boue: or, The Lady and the Locusts. By the Author of "Dixie Grand." Chaps. VII. and VIII.
- Glaciers.
- Old Stores.
- The Decline and Fall of the Corporation of London.—IV. The Corporation in its Works and Ways.
- Raskin's Stones of Venice. Second Paper.
- International Law.
- The Reform Bill and the War.

London: John W. Parker and Son, West Strand.

NEW WEEKLY PERIODICAL FOR SUNDAY READING.

On the 4th of May will be published, No. 1. of the

**SUNDAY AT HOME:**

Consisting of sixteen pages, super-royal 8vo., illustrated with Superior Engravings, Price ONE PENNY. Monthly Part, FIVEPENCE.

The SUNDAY AT HOME is intended to supply what has long been felt to be a pressing want—namely, a periodical which shall furnish appropriate reading during such intervals of the Lord's day as are not occupied in public worship.

THE SUNDAY AT HOME will embrace, Choice Biography—Incidents in Church History—The Evincences of Religion—Christian Missions, their Progress and Achievements—Sacred Philosophy—Natural History of the Bible—The Origin, History, and Effects of Remarkable Religious Books—Short Expositions and Illustrations of Scripture—Scenes from the Life of our Saviour—Anecdotes—Religious Literature—Sacred Poetry, &c. A distinct department of the work will be specially devoted to the wants of the younger branches of the family.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and 164, Piccadilly, London; and may be obtained of all Booksellers and Periodical Dealers in Town and Country, of whom detailed Prospectuses may be obtained.

\*A Specimen number may be seen as above after April 17th.

## UNIFORM EDITIONS.

Cloth, gilt, price 1s. each; cloth, plain, 9d. each.

**THE PASTOR of GEGENBURG.** By

Rev. J. DE LIEFDE, Amsterdam.

"A charming little work, and no one can read it without being better for it."—*Nonconformist*.

**MEMORIAL of JULES CHARLES**

RIEU. By Rev. FRED. MONOD.

**LIFE in the MARSHES of SCHLESWIG**

HOLSTEIN. Translated from the German.

**MONICA and HER SON AUGUSTINE.**

Translated from the German.

IN PREPARATION.

**THE POWER of the WORD in the Con-**

version of the Rev. J. VAN MAASDYK. With Prefatory

Notice by Lieut. C. W. M. VANDE VELDE, late Dutch R.N.

Edinburgh: Thomas Constable &amp; Co. London: Hamilton,

Adams &amp; Co. Glasgow: David Bryce. Dublin: J. McGlashan.

Now Ready, Price 1s.,

**PALMERSTON in THREE EPOCHS:**

A Comparison of Opinions with Facts.

By WASHINGTON WILKS,

Author of "A History of the Half Century."

"An exceedingly interesting contribution to the history of the foreign policy during the last forty years. A very able and important pamphlet."—*Sheffield Free Press*.

"Well worthy of perusal both by Lord Palmerston's friends and foes."—*Leicester Mercury*.

"Written in a vigorous and dashing style—a literary production of considerable power—few of our readers will regret the outlay of a shilling in its purchase. They may not, perhaps, adopt the view which the author takes of the character and policy of the accomplished statesman; but they will find in the pages of this stringent pamphlet, the materials for arriving at a more correct judgment than any which they may have previously formed."—*North News*.

"A most timely production. Deserves, and will command attention, for many seasons. The conclusions to which it conducts are abundantly sustained by official documents and authenticated facts."—*Nonconformist*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Cheap edition, in post 8vo, cloth lettered, 4s. 6d.,

**AMERICAN SCENES and CHRISTIAN SLAVERY.** A Recent Tour of Four Thousand Miles in the United States. By EBENEZER DAVIES.

"A work full of instruction, amusement and variety."—*Nonconformist*.

"For the sake of the bold and continued testimony against slavery, we wish it success. Fearless, faithful, and thoroughly English, is his abhorrence of the system in all its manifestations."—*Christian Times*.

"Mr. Davies is honourably known as an agent of the London Missionary Society, who for some years has resided at New Amsterdam, Berbice. The book is a good book, and we recommend it to all our readers. It should be circulated widely, and will be prized wherever it is known."—*Eclectic Review*.

"Many scenes are vividly sketched, and calculated to make the blood of a free man boil with indignation."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"Written in an easy, sketch-book sort of style, abounding with scenes and incidents described with considerable graphic effect. We invite the attention of our readers to two personal sketches—those of John Todd and Jacob Abbott—which will exemplify the skill of our author as a portrait painter. On the whole, we can recommend this volume, as being both entertaining and instructive."—*Sunday-school Teachers' Magazine*.

"Of the many books that have been written on America, its institutions and its people, we know of none possessing higher claims to the attention of British Christians than these deeply-interesting letters. They are truly graphic, and full of life and energy. Mr. Davies is evidently a man of deep thought, and of close observation. Nothing escapes him. He perceives quickly, and he judges candidly and soundly of the events that come within his notice."—*British Mothers' Magazine*.

"It is written in a free, off-hand style, and contains a vast amount of information. It is altogether a production which cannot fail to excite much interest on both sides of the Atlantic."—*Standard of Freedom*.

"It is written in a style of great clearness and vivacity, and abounds with description, incident, and anecdote, so that the interest never flags for a moment."—*Herald of Peace*.

"An interesting work, which we cordially recommend to the attention of our readers."—*Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

"We wish the volume of Mr. Davies might be widely read. It cannot fail to do great good. Accurate, truthful, graphic, it at once rebukes the American and informs the Englishman. Candid, friendly, and impartial, it leaves nothing to be desired on the points it undertakes to elucidate."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"It is impossible to do anything approaching to justice to this volume by statement. It must be read to be appreciated. It is one of those books that intelligent persons could read on and on, and for ever. The only page that will be perused with any feeling of uneasiness will be the last, to think that the feast is at an end."—*Christian Witness*.

"They will find in it much of a deeply interesting nature, valuable information, an insight into American life and manners, and the reflections of an enlightened Christian minister on the main features of the American republic."—*Wesleyan Times*.

"His portrait of the slave-raising, slave-selling, and occasionally free negro kidnapping system, is vigorous and authentic. This book has our commendation. The rapid glance cast over American society, from New Orleans to New York, is that of a good and earnest man, and a pleasant travelling companion."—*Watchman*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

**HENGSTENBERG on the LORD'S-DAY.**

(Translated from the German, by JAMES MARTIN, B.A., of Lymington.) In Three Parts. Price 2s. 6d.

Part 1.—The Old Testament Sabbath: its Letter and Spirit.  
Part 2.—The Sabbath of the Jews, and the Sunday of Christians.  
Part 3.—Remedial Efforts Examined.

"A history of the Lord's-day, written in a fair and impartial spirit, neither partaking of infidel levity nor of puritanic intolerance."—*Tait's London Weekly Paper*.

"Hengstenberg disapproves of the German mode of passing Sunday; but he looks for a change through the hearts of the people, not from outward law."—*Spectator*.

"We look upon the work as the most satisfactory and conclusive that has yet been published on this question."—*Christian Spectator*.

"A very valuable work, that will amply repay a perusal."—*Silurian*.

"The essays are well deserving perusal. They embody the opinions of a man of learning and an enlightened divine, who entertains a just sense of the duty of keeping the Sabbath-day holy. . . . Those who wish to impress on others the great advantage of spending the Lord's-day in purely spiritual engagements, cannot fail to derive assistance from the present work."—*Plymouth Journal*.

"Whatever may be thought of some of Hengstenberg's conclusions in the volume before us, no candid person will deny that the treatise has the merit (somewhat rare) of being calm and dispassionate in its tone, and erudite and valuable in its matter. It is a good work, and very appropriate is its appearance just now."—*Hastings and St. Leonards News*.

"This work is the only one of the kind that, for a long time has crossed the Channel; for 'Sabbath, or Sunday, or the Lord's-day,' is a thing which has seldom been deemed worthy the attention of the German student, to the extent of forming the subject of a book. In the present case, there is the absence of German prolixity, with more than the usual average of German lucidity."—*British Banner*.

"The author appears to us to have examined his subject in that state of mind which affords the best security for the ultimate attainment of truth; and the main argument of the work—which condemns the formality and rigour of the Jewish Sabbath in the observance of the 'Lord's Day'—is successfully conducted and established. The work is learned and valuable, and will repay the thoughtful reading of the Christian student."—*Burley Advertiser*.

"Dr. Hengstenberg is not a divine of the 'new light' school. He is as orthodox as the Divinity Professor of King's College, or the Head Master of Harrow School, and not less learned. His views, too, on the Sunday question approximate to (if they do not coincide with) theirs. Let it not be supposed that Dr. Hengstenberg is enamoured of the 'Continental Sunday.' Far from it. For the exact nature of his views we may very well refer the reader to his book, for its price is not burdensome."—*Gateshead Observer*.

"Hengstenberg, as is well known, is an evangelical German divine of considerable acquirements and great piety; his work is not intended to advocate or excuse the latitudinarian laxity of a continental Sabbath, so justly the horror of British Christians; but rather to base the sacred character of the Lord's-day on higher grounds than are usually taken, and to promote a more spiritual regard for its observance than is involved in the mere abstinence from secular pursuits. The work is throughout characterized by profound learning, evangelical sentiments, and a calm, candid, Christian spirit."—*Wesleyan Times*.

"Hengstenberg is a name well known to Biblical critics. He belongs to the Evangelical party in Germany. We have, in this volume, a critical examination of all the passages in the Old Testament, bearing on the Sabbath, and of its connexion with the Lord's-day under this dispensation, with a historical sketch of the opinions of theologians—of the *Catena patrum* upon this subject. As the Sabbath controversy now occupies much attention, we recommend this work, which is very well translated, to the notice of our clerical readers, as containing the arguments of the German school of Evangelical Divines upon the subject."—*London-derry Standard*.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, of No. 15, Hill-street, Peckham, Surrey, at the Office of Messrs. PETER and COMPANY, New-street, Doctors' Commons; and published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, April 5, 1854.